Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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ARMY ACES SHOOT DOWN TEN ENEMY WARPLANES NORTH OF CAPE MERKUS

Foe's P-38's Blasted in Combats on December 16 and 18

POSITIONS BOMBED

Navy Air Units Also Inflict Damage on Hostile Vessels Off New Britain

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 20.—A total of 10 enemy P-38's were shot down by our Army Wild Eagles over Soren, about 30 kilometers north of Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, on December 16 and 18.

On December 16, our Army Wild Eagles encountered 16 enemy P-38's and, after a spirited engagement, shot down six of them. Again, on December 16, our Army Air Units came upon 20 enemy P-38's and took the toll of four of them in short order.

At 2:30 a.m. the next day, the 19th, our Army Wild Eagles swarmed over the enemy landing point near Cape Merkus, enveloped in darkness, and succeeded in inflicting heavy damage on the enemy positions there. All our planes returned safely after making sure that the enemy positions were in flames.

Grim land-air battles have been going on around Cape Merkus since the enemy effected a landing there on December 15. Our Army Units in defense of Cape Merkus have been concentrating devastating attacks daily on the invading foe. Our Navy Air Units on December 15 and 18 carried out repeated raids and sank or damaged numerous vessels, loaded to capacity with enemy troops, as well as 13 transports.

Japan's Stand Firm

Following up these brilliant exploits, our Army and Navy Units in close cooperation are giving fierce battle to the counter-attacking foe and maintaining iron defense of this vital point.

Cape Merkus, which lay in primitive tranquillity, has now become the scene of a death struggle whose fierceness defies description.

Having retaken Tarawa and Makin Islands even after suffering appalling losses the enemy will continue in its all-out drive against Japan, aiming first at Rabaul, the key to the Japanese operations in the Pacific. But in spite of all the enemy has done the mainstay of the Japanese Navy exists solidly, operating powerfully in the center of the Pacific, as witness the fact that it has not allowed any enemy plane to approach Japan Proper from the sea since April 18, last year. Thus declares an article in the Mainichi, which continues as follows:

The glorious death in action of the Japanese Forces in Tarawa and Makin has stirred the blood of the 100,000,000 people of the nation and has made still stronger their determination to crush completely America and Britain. To retake these islands, which are former British possessions, the American navy suffered the terrific loss of 11 aircraft carriers, and seven battleships and cruisers sunk or damaged, besides personnel losses running up to tens of thousands. They also were forced to use up 3,000 tons of shells and bombs.

At a time when the glorious end of the Japanese Garrison Forces in Makin and Tarawa has caused the entire nation to burn with bitter hate for the enemy, it is still more necessary for the people to look the situation in the face calmly, to understand deeply the decisive form of the present developments, and give their all with a powerful unrelenting fighting spirit in order to carry the war through to victory. This is indeed the only way to answer the spirits of the loyal 6,500 who died gloriously in action at Attu, Tarawa and Makin.

The military characteristics held by Tarawa and Makin lay in the fact that they formed the outer corridor of the steel solid Japanese inner line in the southeastern Pacific binding Rabaul in New Britain with the Marshalls in the inner south seas. Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mountbatten Pessimistic Over Burma Counter-Drive

Admits Launching of Operations With Present Strength Difficult, Must Wait for Reinforcements Till Europe War Through

Realizing it difficult under the present circumstances to launch a large-scale counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces in Burma, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, at a meeting of his staff officers held immediately following his return to New Delhi from his first inspection trip of the Indo-Burmese front lines expressed pessimism over the counter-offensive plan, says an enemy radio in India on December 18, according to a Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri Hochi dated December 20. Mountbatten is reported to have made the following instructions to his staff officers:

"What have impressed me most during my present inspection trip of the Indo-Burmese border front is the fact that the launching of counter-offensives on Burma by the Southeastern Asia army alone is extremely difficult. The best time for the anti-Axis forces to do that will be when our comrades-in arms come to reinforce us in East Asia from Europe after the readjustment of the European war situation and then start a large-scale operation."

Touching upon the problem of an offensive against Japan, Field Marshall Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, during an Indian broadcast on Monday night, declared that it would not be started until the end of the war in Europe, according to a December 21 Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri Hochi. Speaking from Calcutta, Wavell made excuses for the delay in the counter-offensive operations against Burma by saying, "the war in Europe will probably end soon. The offensive against Japan will not be started until that time comes. The end of the fighting in Europe will be the time for the start of a real offensive against Japan."

OUR AIR UNITS BLAST FINSCHHAFEN ENEMY

Large Foe Barge Sunk; Fires Start at Supply Dumps At 11 Points

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 20.—Japanese Army Air Forces at 1:30 a.m. yesterday attacked enemy supply dumps near Finschhafen, New Guinea, and caused fires to start at 11 points.

Our Air Units also attacked and sank a large enemy barge near the coast of Finschhafen. No damage was sustained by our side.

Times Scribe Warns

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Japanese Forces are taking energetic measures to counter any further anti-Axis moves in New Guinea and there is "absolutely no ground for the view sometimes put forward by wishful thinkers that the Japanese are prepared to pull out of New Guinea," writes the London Times correspondent in the Southwest Pacific, according to a dispatch received here.

One reason offered by the correspondent was the aerial activity of the Japanese Forces.

MALAI PLANS BIG PROJECT TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

Will Begin Mobilization of Land, Labor to Realize Self-Sufficiency

Domei

SHONAN, December 20.—In order to attain complete self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in Malai, the local military administration will launch plans for the general mobilization of land and labor for increased foodstuff production, it was learned here today.

Measures to be taken by the administration include the encouragement of crops, such as upland rice tapioca, corn, raggee, banana, taro and other vegetables.

Vacant lots and wastelands will be converted into cultivated fields, while "catch-cropping" will be encouraged in gum and coconut plantations.

The authorities will extend technical advice so that a larger production may be obtained from paddy-fields, and will also encourage the production of various cereals besides rice. The idle populace in the cities will be depopulated to suitable areas to engage in foodstuff production.

It was further revealed that the authorities will advise farmers on the use of fertilizers, use of cattle power, time of seeding, cultivation, storage, havesting, irrigation and draining.

It was also revealed that the authorities will encourage the raising of two crops a year

SEVERSKY ASSAILS U.S. GILBERT DRIVE

Yanks Will Meet Stiff Opposition, Noted Air Expert Warns Americans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—From the point of view of strategy as a whole the current United States operations in the Gilbert Islands hold little or no value with every danger of huge losses being suffered by the American forces in the future, declared Major Alexander P. de Seversky, noted American aeronautical expert, in an article contributed to La Prensa. Seversky pointed out that the United States has been forced to mobilize tremendous forces comprising battleships, cruisers, destroyers and thousands of infantrymen and at least 1,000 aircraft in attacking one small island defended by only a few thousand Japanese.

Strongly criticizing the island hopping strategy, Seversky declared that the Gilberts are advanced outposts of only minor importance to the Japanese and said that as the United States attempts to advance it will meet ever increasing opposition from a series of tremendous fortresses.

Seversky predicted that the opposition to American amphibious operations will grow to such a point where American losses will inevitably force them to halt any offensive move. "This will occur when we meet Japanese aircraft operating from land bases—say the Philippines, Java or Sumatra, or from Malai or Indo-China," stated Seversky. "Our aircraft from carriers are too weak to be a serious match for the Japanese."

He pointed out that the so-called United States superiority in planes at the present stage is only due to the fact that the islands now being attacked are too small to station large forces of aircraft. Seversky said that when the United States forces begin to meet the main Japanese air strength, their losses will be so heavy that they will be forced to become inactive.

Seversky said that those who view the Gilbert Islands operations as the starting point for United States counter-offensives, will be doomed to suffer many disappointments. He declared that so long as Japan maintains land-based aircraft it will be impossible for the United States navy to operate effectively in a counter-offensive.

Sawada in Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, December 21.—Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, returned here two days ago, it is revealed.

CABINET ENDS DELIBERATION ON DIET BILLS

Action Completed on Tuesday On All 26 Proposals to 84th Session

TO UP INCOME TAXES

Aims Equilibrium in Burdens And Extends Scope of Taxable Groups

With the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday deciding on 11 of the legislative bills to be presented to the coming session of the Diet, the Government completed action on all the 26 legislative bills for the 84th session.

On November 30 the Cabinet adopted 27 draft texts of legislative bills. At the Cabinet meeting on December 14 eight of them were adopted, these being embodied in seven draft texts. At the meeting on December 17 eight more draft texts were adopted. These 16 items or 15 draft texts plus the 11 adopted on Tuesday bring the total acted upon to 26.

The Legislative Bureau will at once work on these 26 draft texts in order to shape them into legal form. The completed bills are expected to be taken up at a regular meeting of the Cabinet on January 11. These, together with the budgetary bills to be presented, will make a total of 50 bills for the coming session of the Diet.

The 11 legislative bills acted on by the Cabinet on Tuesday follow:

(1) Draft Bill governing Increased Taxation and the like.

(2) Draft Bill amending Provisional Financing Regulation Act.

(3) Draft Bill amending Tobacco Monopoly Sale Act and Salt Monopoly Sale Act.

(4) Wartime Special Damage Insurance Draft Bill.

(5) Draft Bill governing Government Bearer Bonds Lost Due to Wartime Accidents.

(6) Draft Bill amending Industrial Adjustment Funds Disposal Act.

(7) Bond Issue Draft Bill.

(8) Draft Bill governing Abolition Revision or Adjustment of Special Accounts.

(9) Draft Bill governing Provisional Measures in regard to Companies and the like.

(10) Draft Bill amending Labor Annuities and Insurance Act.

(11) Draft Bill amending Chosen Private Railways Subsidies Act.

The Board of Information at 3 p.m. published these draft texts, according to which (1) Draft Bill governing Increased Taxation and the like provides for an increase in the classified income tax of 5 per cent, in principle, with due regard to equilibrium in the burdens among the various taxable incomes and also for an extension in the scope of imposition, including non-lowering of the exemption point except for income from discharge allowance. The existing system of tax-collection at the source will be extended and strengthened in order to simplify the payment and collection of taxes.

As regards the combined income

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI PREMIER, NIPPON ENVOY FETE ALLIANCE

Phibun Voices Firm Faith In Ultimate Victory at Bangkok Ceremony

PLEDGES UTMOST EFFORTS

Tsubokami Says Will to Fight, Unity Is Being Bolstered as Foe Weakens

Domei

BANGKOK, December 21.—Thailand entered into the Alliance with Japan because she was clearly cognizant of the lofty spirit animating Japan to eradicate all those forces which were working to interfere with the construction of Greater East Asia, Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram declared in his speech delivered today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thai Alliance Pact observed at the Royal Temple here. Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami also spoke.

The Thai Premier said:

"In the name of the Thai Government I present my congratulations on this the second anniversary of the signing of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand, by which Thailand pledges to cooperate with Japan to fight the War of Greater East Asia to the end.

Made Vital Pledge

"At the outset of the war, Thailand pledged thus to live or die with Japan because she was convinced that Japan was ready to substantiate the lofty spirit of uprooting all the forces that were incompatible with her efforts to construct Greater East Asia on the basis of mutual respect for the freedom and independence of the two countries.

"Like all the other nations of Asia, Thailand had incessantly been struggling with the tyrannous pressures of Anglo American imperialism and the untold suffering and misery of oppressed peoples are well understandable to the people of Thailand. They are equally aware that all the nations of Asia ardently desire a state in which they may live in happy common prosperity like brothers.

"Thus two years ago, in accordance with the morality and justice that form the keynote of the Thai nation whose religion Buddhism is, we prayed for victory and happiness through close cooperation between Japan and Thailand. In the presence of the Great Buddha we signed the Pact of Alliance, by which, since then, Thailand has given the fullest cooperation to Japan in the political, economic and cultural fields. The other nations of Asia, too, are exerting their utmost to cooperate with Japan in accordance with the decision of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which met recently in Tokyo.

"For these reasons I firmly believe that our cooperation will achieve the final grand victory. I take this occasion to felicitate our armed forces on the splendid victories they have so far won.

"We celebrate today, on this hallowed ground, the second anniversary of the signing of the historic Pact because we wish to

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 22, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Self-Supporting Economy for Greater East Asia

ASAHI—Two remarkable achievements have been recorded in the two years of the War of Greater East Asia. They are (1) the peerless exploits of the Imperial Forces and (2) the construction of Greater East Asia.

To be sure, with the war still in the course of prosecution, Greater East Asia is still in the process of construction. This is quite natural but the fact is that sound construction is going on side by side with the fighting.

The building up of Greater East Asia is a task unparalleled in history. It is based on a grand scheme, a scheme that is impelled by the historic development and the mission of East Asia. The developments that have been made since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia indicate this.

The construction of Greater East Asia was first pushed forward in the political field. The next step is to stress the economic construction. The fundamental task must be to relieve the areas of their colonial character, in which role it served to fatten Anglo-American capital. It is necessary to revive and to establish sovereign economics of the various peoples.

As a basic condition for building up sovereign economics it is necessary to rectify the former situation in which all labor was used to develop resources required by America and Britain and in which all daily necessities came from American and British factories.

The second condition is to carry out a general industrialization of the various nations in the Southern Regions. To do that, the principle of America and Britain to suppress the industrialization of colonies must be smashed and such planned from an independent standpoint.

It is the fundamental task at present to build up Greater East Asia to fight against all adverse conditions and to exert continuous power for the attainment of the goal of reorganizing the economy of East Asia.

AOKI AND DIREK STRESS CLOSE NIPPON-THAI TIES ON PACT'S ANNIVERSARY

Resolve to Prosecute War Reiterated by Foreign Minister

GREETINGS BY RADIO

Joint Declaration for Greater East Asia Construction Is Emphasized

Thailand's immutable determination to stand on a common front with Japan and fight the war to its successful consummation was reiterated by Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama in an exchange broadcast with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, on Tuesday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the two countries.

The Thai Foreign Minister took the occasion to describe the Joint Declaration which was adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo for the construction of Greater East Asia as one of the most important of political and diplomatic documents. The Joint Declaration, he said, linked for the first time the various nations of Greater East Asia under the principles of respect for each other's independence, culture and customs, and reciprocal economic aid, thereby strengthening more than ever their faith of absolute victory in the construction of Greater East Asia and the war.

Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama's broadcast follows:

"Dear people of Japan:

"I deem it a great honor to be able to speak to you today, the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Alliance, representing the Thai Government in an exchange broadcast with His Excellency Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to say definitely that Thailand is cooperating sincerely with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Since that memorable day two years ago the people of Thailand have been driving forward for the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia, determined to share their fortunes with Japan. And for the attainment of those goals the Thai Government and people have paid every sort of sacrifice in the last two years.

"The armed forces of Thailand also have been staking their lives and fighting on a common front with the Japanese Forces since the start for the nations and for all of the peoples of Greater East Asia. Economically and culturally too, we have been cooperating to concentrate our total strength on the successful prosecution of the current war, the greatest task before us.

"A matter of great joy which I cannot allow to go by without mention is that the Joint Declaration adopted by the various nations at the Assembly in Tokyo is the most important of political and diplomatic documents. It was a historical occurrence when the various nations of Greater East Asia first linked their arms under the principles of respect for each other's independence, culture and customs, and reciprocal economic aid. The result was that the faith of absolute victory of our comrades in all Asia in the construction of Greater East Asia and the war was made still more solid. The courtesy of Japan, the leader at the Assembly, will never be forgotten. Thailand, under Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, is proud to stand on a common front with her ally Japan and will fight through till final victory.

"Today also is the joyous anniversary of the ratification of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact. The Cultural Pact was signed in order to drive forward still more the friendly relations between the two nations, to deepen mutual cultural and spiritual understanding between Japan and Thailand. There is no doubt that this will serve to bring about future prosperity and happiness. And for this, I pray for the victory and prosperity of the Japanese Empire and the Japanese people and for the eternal continuance of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand."

U.S. Navy Announces Concocted Figures On Losses Since War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—A concocted report on the losses sustained by the U.S. navy, marine corps and coastal defense units since the commencement of the current war was made yesterday by the Navy Department as follows, according to Washington reports:

Those killed in action numbered 13,939; wounded 5,909; missing 8,413; and taken prisoner 4,247, totaling 32,530. It goes without saying that the true losses will come up to a much higher figure.

JAPANESE DIPLOMAT ARRIVES IN CROATIA

Miura Assumes Duty Following Tokyo's Decision to Station Representative

With the Imperial Japanese Government having decided to station a diplomatic representative in Croatia, Kazuichi Miura, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, reached Zagreb, the Croatian capital, as the first Japanese representative on December 15, states Domei. On the same day, he opened his office in Hotel Esplanada.

Croatia, it is recalled, was born in the spring of 1941 with German and Italian support after they had cleaned out Jugoslavia. After its founding, it joined the Tripartite Alliance and has contributed to the construction of a New Order in Europe as an Axis nation.

Secretary Miura's arrival was headlined by Croatian newspapers and their editorials declared that the Tripartite Alliance solidified the foundation of the nation and that with the arrival of the first diplomatic representative from Japan, the friendly ties between the two nations would be propelled still more. They welcomed the arrival of the Japanese representative by declaring that their nation would bring to bear its total power and fight for the construction of the New Order.

Hiroshima Prefecture

Mr. Miura was born in 1895 in Hiroshima Prefecture. He graduated from Kyoto Imperial University in 1924 and immediately entered the service of the Foreign Office. After serving in England, the Soviet Union, and Manchoukuo, he became chief of the Third Section of the Information Department in 1938. He was appointed First Secretary at the Embassy in Berlin in December, 1940.

P.I. DIGNITARIES TO GIVE X'MAS PARTY TO NEEDY

Laurel and Wives of Cabinet Ministers to Distribute Gifts to 5,000 Poor

Domei

MANILA, December 19.—Christmas will be enjoyed by some 5,000 war widows, orphans, invalids and children of needy families, who will be guests at a lawn party to be given by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace on the afternoon of December 23.

The party is the first since the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines on October 14.

The President will give Christmas gifts to his guests assisted by Mrs. Laurel, Mrs. Benigno S. Aquino, wife of the Speaker of the Assembly; Mrs. Jose Yulo; wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; wives of State Ministers; Jorge B. Vargas, Filipino Ambassador to Japan; Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, and Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila.

With the committee in charge of making final arrangements already appointed, the party promises to be a success and one of the most significant ever to be given in the premises of the Malacanan.

Meanwhile, the Christmas charity fund drive which will end on Tuesday has swelled to 140,000 pesos.

Greater East Asiatic Minister Avers Enemy Will Be Crushed

OUR POWER BOOSTED

Respect Is Paid to People of Thailand for Their War Efforts

"Whereas the enemy's productivity will cease to rise from next year, we shall see a steady increase in our productivity and fighting potentialities, now that our domestic decisive war footing has been strengthened, and with our strategic position made still more impregnable, we are fully confident of our ability to uproot the enemy's counter-offensive attempts."

So declared Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in his address to the people of Thailand in an exchange broadcast with Thai Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama on Tuesday in commemoration of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand.

Mr. Aoki paid a high tribute to the people of Thailand who against innumerable odds are carrying out their important role in the prosecution of the campaign to liberate East Asia.

Great Propelling Force

The Alliance, Mr. Aoki declared, is a great propelling force for the building up of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Aoki's radio address follows:

"To the people of Thailand:

"Today marks the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the conviction arose in the minds of the two nations that the construction of a New Order in East Asia was the only way for the advancement of that region and the sine qua non for the restoration and promotion of world peace. They formed the immutable resolve to eradicate all obstacles to the realization of this ideal.

"Inspired by this conviction and by this resolve, the two countries agreed to conclude an Offensive and Defensive Alliance. Two years ago today, therefore, a solemn Alliance was signed at Bangkok between Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Thai Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram.

"It gives me great pleasure to address you over the radio on this memorable occasion.

War for Independence

"First of all, I wish to offer deep respect to the people of Thailand who against innumerable odds are carrying out their important role in the prosecution of our common war, a war to guarantee autonomy and independence for the nations of Greater East Asia and to usher in lasting prosperity to the Asiatic peoples.

"By the gallant fighting put up by Japan and her Allies in the two years that have passed, the aggressive influences of the United States and Britain have been ousted completely from the domain of Greater East Asia—the homeland of the Asiatics—and steady progress has been made in the grand task of building up Greater East Asia founded on moral principles. This is a matter for genuine congratulation.

"A review of the important developments in Greater East Asia may be made here. In the first place, the strategic key points and the abundant economic resources in that region, formerly under Anglo-American monopoly, have fallen into our hands. Thailand has recovered a vast territory which had been wrested from her by crafty Britain. With the abolition of extra-territoriality, the rendition of the concessions and other measures, China has regained her complete autonomy. Burma and the Philippines have won the glory of independence. The people of Indonesia have been granted participation in government. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been set up. By these developments, the foundation for the emancipation and advancement of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Asia has been laid firmly.

"In November last, representatives of the various countries of Greater East Asia were gathered at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG IS DISGUSTED WITH N.W. PROVINCES

Chungking Experts Discover Task to Develop Industries, Farming Hopeless

Domei

CANTON, December 20.—The bitter disappointment of Chungking leaders is seen in reports that technical experts, after exhaustive surveys, came to a unanimous conclusion that Chungking's much publicized plan for industrial development in the Northwestern provinces of China is practically hopeless due to geographical and other difficulties.

Information reaching here indicated that in the opinion of a number of experts who were sent by the Chungking regime to conduct a comprehensive survey of the Northwestern provinces, Chungking's plan is doomed to complete failure not only in respect to industrial, but also in respect to agricultural development.

This report of the miserable failure of Chungking's Northwestern development plan is substantiated by the fact that Chungking's propaganda agents have caused to publicize this industrial plan. According to reliable information, Chungking found it impossible to tap natural resources and to establish light industries due not only to lack of funds, but also to lack of raw materials.

It is pointed out that in Shansi Province, the majority of cotton spinning mills have suspended operations due to a dire shortage of cotton following a poor cotton crop this year.

Farm Project Fails

With the collapse of its industrial plan, Chungking desperately concentrated on the agricultural development of Hsinkiang Province, however, with no better results. Chungking's agricultural development plans were confronted with great difficulties including that of irrigation as there is little rainfall in the Northwestern China area.

Finding it technically and financially impossible to construct an irrigation system immediately, the Chungking authorities reportedly came to a decision to utilize the melting snow of the Tienshan Mountain Ranges in a desperate attempt to obtain vital water for the agricultural development of Hsinkiang Province.

In order to cope with another problem, that of scarcity of workers, Chungking authorities are reported to have been compelled to encourage the emigration of jobless workers from Honan Province into the Northwestern area.

Thus, Chungking's original ambitions for the development of the Northwestern Provinces have now been reduced, for all practical purposes, to a small scale agricultural development plan for Hsinking Province alone.

Observers here see in Chungking's decision to pursue the development plan for Hsinkiang Province, a shrewd attempt by Chiang Kai-shek to take advantage of the fact that Moscow's attention is being distracted by the European situation to extend influence into Hsinkiang Province, which is now under Soviet influence with the object of cutting off the route of liaison between Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists.

Thai Premier, Nippon Envoy Fete Alliance

(Continued From Page 1)

consolidate and strengthen the Alliance to the maximum extent. We pledge, before the Emerald Buddha, together with you all, that we shall do our utmost to achieve glorious results for the sake of peace and common prosperity of Greater East Asia."

Ambassador Tsubokami said in reply:

"In commemorating the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thai Alliance Pact, I wish, with Your Excellency, to recapitulate before the Emerald Buddha the results we have achieved in the last two years and to renew our determination to secure final victory.

"Before this sacred altar we reported on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Pact the victories the two allied nations had won in the first year of the war, victories unexampled in the history of the world. In the second year, our arms have even surpassed themselves in frustrating at every turn the impudent scheme of the enemy to counter-attack on a grand scale for the recapture of the Greater East Asia area.

Have Wasted Time

"For all their desperate strivings, our foes have wasted precious time, allowing us to expedite our East Asia construction and organization of our system for long-term offensive and defensive warfare. Because of the appalling disasters suffered on the field, the enemy camp is racked by internal friction, mutual jealousies and suspicions, while our will to fight and our unity have daily been enhanced and strengthened.

"The fact that war developments of the past two years have exactly coincided with the long-term war scheduled prepared at the outset deepens our conviction of ultimate victory.

"During this interval, Japan has most gladly recognized the desire of the Thai people to recover their lost territory, while the people of Thailand have responded with economic cooperation, offering of war bases and sharing of the burdens of war with Japan.

"The war has been quite fierce in the past but it is likely to be fiercer still. Victory is the desire of all nations but it is not a thing that can be won easily. It can only be won through sacrifice and a will to fight that nothing can quench. The protection of the Buddha is not with those who rely on the efforts of others but with those who exercise their own. With Your Excellency, I pledge, on behalf of the peoples of Thailand and Japan, to fight with everything that is in us for the existence and liberation of Greater East Asia."

Worshippers Crowd Palace Plaza, Yasukuni on Gilbert Heroes' News

Tama Mausoleum Also Visited by Crowds Voicing Determination To Revenge Valiant Death of Shibazaki And His Men on Makin, Tarawa

Upon the announcement of the gallant death of Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki and the 4,500 heroes of Makin and Tarawa Islands by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday, the Yasukuni Shrine, the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and the Tama Mausoleum were crowded with worshippers on Tuesday morning, each grimly determined to revenge the valiant death of the heroes.

Among the worshippers in front of the Imperial Palace, the 250 children of the Hibiya National School wearing white bands around their foreheads attracted attention. Numerous students of the Yokosuka Naval Engineering School clad in their uniforms marched toward the Imperial Palace in perfect columns, solemn resolution imprinted on their brows, to follow the footsteps of the Shibazaki Landing Party.

The Yasukuni Shrine was visited by a continuous stream of worshippers. Some students representing the Yokosuka Naval Signal Service School reverently paid homage at the Shrine, followed by a party of some fifty, representing the Corps for National Service through Labor attached to the Nippon X X Factory and a party of 120 of the Yamanashi branch of the Federation for National Service through Commerce. The party of laborers pledged to exert their utmost to manufacture more aircraft in response to the acute demand at the front.

Another party, of some 270 women representing the Mikawajima Women's Corps, was not behind the others in arriving at the Yasukuni Shrine to worship there. Miss Chizu Okajima who headed the party read a pledge on behalf of the others to exert their utmost in crushing the Anglo-American enemy with all their might. Some youths with Rising Sun flags over their shoulders, who were evidently called to the colors, were visible among the crowd. Old and young, men and women, in one grim determination to annihilate the enemy, thus paid tribute to the fallen heroes.

In full realization of the weighty responsibility of producing more arms, various munitions factories including the Chuo Industrial Company and others observed special services at their factories, the workers renewing their resolve to do their utmost in bolstering industrial activities in order to produce more arms.

On the same morning the Tama Mausoleum also witnessed a crowd of worshippers, pledging to follow the spirit bequeathed by the heroes of Makin and Tarawa Islands kneeling in front of the tombs of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea and of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The party of 180 boys of the Kanto Boys' Middle School, boys representing the Tokyo Metropolis Electric Engineering School, the Tokyo Higher Physical Education School and others also paid homage at the Mausoleum. Farmers as well as laborers were also seen among the worshippers, vowing solemnly to produce more arms and more rice, thus to contribute toward the successful consummation of the gigantic war.

A stream of visitors called upon the bereaved family of the late Rear-Admiral Shibazaki at his residence at Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, consoling them for the death in action of the Rear-Admiral. The visitors included members of the neighborhood association, people from Hyogo Prefecture from which Rear Admiral Shibazaki hailed, friends of Mrs. Yoshi Shibazaki, wife of the late Rear-Admiral, schoolmates of Miss Kazu Shibazaki, the eldest daughter, and many others.

Aoki Stresses Amity Between Two Nations

(Continued From Page 1)

Nations convened in Tokyo. At this Assembly it was made clear that the inordinate Anglo American ambition for the domination of the Orient brought on the current war. At this Assembly, the participant nations expressed their unflinching resolve to consummate this war, a sacred campaign to liberate East Asia from Anglo American shackles. At this Assembly, a five-point basic principle for the building up of Greater East Asia was adopted. Grand in its scale and just and fair in its conception, it is not only a Greater East Asia Charter but the rule of conduct for the State life of humanity, the embodiment of the moral ideal of the Greater East Asiatics of which we may just be proud before the whole world. Bound by iron unity built on this principle, the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia are forging ahead toward the attainment of their common objective.

Invincible Structure

"On the other hand, the United States and Britain, have suffered crushing defeats at the outset of the war, have been putting up desperate counter-attacks. But the Imperial Forces by gallant and well-planned fighting have been successfully frustrating the enemy's attempts, and unshakable remains our invincible structure.

"The losses suffered by the enemy since the opening of the war reach the staggering figures of 400,000 men, 2,200 seacraft and about 12,000 aircraft. The Anglo-American governments prohibit the holding of funeral rites in public for the war dead. Again, the bereaved families of the war dead are prohibited from wearing mourning. Why such secrecy? All because the Anglo-American leaders, after waging a nameless war on Japan, are now attempting to hide their monumental blunder, the staggering losses in personnel and materials, from their public. But who does not know that such huge losses cannot be kept secret from the public indefinitely? As a matter of fact, disputes are arising in the enemy countries over the war aim. This is no matter for wonder.

"Fretfully impatient to save their face with the public, the enemy war leaders are now attempting large-scale foolhardly counter-offensives. This, of course, is something we have fully expected and for which we are fully prepared. Above all, whereas the enemy's productivity will cease to rise from next year, we shall see a steady increase in our productivity and fighting potentialities, now that our domestic decisive war footing has been strengthened, and with our strategic position made still more impregnable, we are fully confident of our ability to uproot the enemy's counter-offensive attempts.

Raps Enemy Schemes

"In the meantime, the fact should not be lost sight of is that the enemy, uncertain of his future in the war, is now making frantic propaganda activities aiming to cause estrangement among the Axis nations and to destroy their fighting spirit. The Cairo and other conferences are a case in point. These conferences are nothing but an Anglo-American attempt to cover up their sophistry in seeking their own gains at the sacrifice of their satellites. Again, they are a futile attempt to deceive their own peoples into believing that they are winning the war, that the war is going to end in a short time. Above all, the resolution of the Cairo Conference has nothing constructive in it, it ended in being a futile machination to prevent Chungking's defection from the war. This you all know.

"Standing in sharp contrast is the Greater East Asia Declaration I have referred to. As is clear from this Declaration, the unity of the Greater East Asiatics is founded on moral principles and mutual trust. It is too solid a unity to be shaken a bit by self-centered Anglo-American intrigue and propaganda.

"On my visit to your country in April this year, I had an opportunity to confer with your Government leaders and to see with my own eyes the earnest efforts which you as our ally are making for the consummation of the war. I was greatly invigorated. Today on the second anniversary of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance, as I renew my memory of that visit, I am convinced more than ever before that the Alliance is a great propelling force for the building up of Greater East Asia.

"In conclusion, I express my hearty wishes for the prosperity of your country and for the health of its people."

Cabinet Ends Deliberation On Diet Bills

(Continued From Page 1)

tax, the rate will be increased so that the total tax revenue would be raised by about 20 per cent. The rate of tax in case collection at the source is preferred is to be raised in accordance with the increase in the rate of the combined income tax.

The deduction of 10 per cent accorded for earned incomes is to be made only for incomes of ¥6,000 a year or less, instead of ¥10,000 or less as at present.

The corporate income tax is to be raised to about 30 per cent, instead of 25 per cent as at present. The tax on capital is to be raised to about 0.3 per cent, instead of 0.15 per cent as at present.

The special corporate income tax is to be raised to about 20 per cent from 12.5 per cent.

Deduction Lowered

The corporate income tax is to be raised by about 5 per cent for all classes. The rate of tax on an income from a transfer of property is to be raised by about 5 per cent for all classes and the point of deduction on a transfer income is to be lowered to $3,000 from ¥5,000.

The all-inclusive inheritance tax amount is to be increased by about 20 per cent. Increases are also to be made in the special tax on dividend interest, transit tax, registration tax, land tax, house tax and business tax.

The rates on alcoholic beverages are to be raised according to grade and taxability. The retail price of distilled sake, therefore, is expected to be raised from ¥3.50 per sho at the present to about ¥5.

Textiles of untaxed varieties are, principle, to be absolished and the collection of textile taxes in general is to be simplified.

The entertainment and restaurant tax is to be raised from 10-20 per cent to 20-30 per cent.

The Board of Information announcement also gave details of the draft bills for the Provisional Taxation Measures Act concerning deductions or exemptions in taxes for those persons who have merged their enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the times and other cases; details regarding amendments to the Tobacco Monopoly Sale Act (2), under which only those persons who have received Government license may manufacture rice paper for cigarettes, penalties for violation of the Monopoly Act to be made stricter; details regarding amendments in the Salt Monopoly Sale Act (also 2); details of Draft Bill amending Provisional Financing Regulation Act (3) as well as details of (4) to (11).

P.I. DENTISTS TO MEET

Two-Day National Convention Slated February 1944

Domei

MANILA, December 20.—A two-day national convention of dentists will be held in February, 1944, according to an announcement issued by the National Dental Association here today.

Scientific papers, particularly those concerning the progress made in the dental profession in the Philippines during the last two years, will be read, and general reorganization of the Association will be made during the conference.

Dr. Joaquin Ladao, President of the National Dental Association, will soon form different committees to take charge in the forthcoming convention. Meanwhile, Dr. Gaudencio Ocampo has been named official representative to attend the medical conference which opens tomorrow morning.

CHINESE REDS MOPPED UP

Foe Remnants in Taihang Mountain Lose 569 Men

Domei

TAIYUAN, December 20.—The composite results scored by the X regiment of the X division attached to the Shansi Anti-Communist Army, in mopping-up Communist remnants in the Taihang Mountain area, follows:

Dead bodies left behind	359
War prisoners	210
Machine guns	2
Rifles	50
Ammunition for rifles	2,000
Pistols	63
Ammunition for pistols	1,200
Hand grenades	570
Mines	36

INDONESIAN WRITERS TRAIN

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 18.—Usmar Ismail and Inoe Kartapati, two young Indonesian novelists of rising fame, yesterday started a three-day military training course at the Japanese barracks. By living and drilling with Japanese soldiers they expect to gain inspiration for future works which deal with Java's home defense.

Ismail, 23 years old, well known as the author of the songs, "Crush Anglo-Americans" and "Home Defense Army" which are enjoying great popularity in Java today.

MacArthur Is Ridiculed By U.S. Troops, Marines

Captured Yank Flier Bares Bad Feeling Among Forces Against 'Hero' General—Says Americans Not Welcomed in Australia

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 20.—An American flight officer was captured by the Japanese Forces on a certain front in the South Pacific recently.

This man, 25 years old, who hails from Detroit, is a graduate of the political science department of Stanford University.

A little over a year after his graduation, while he was in the service of an insurance company, the situation in the Pacific became threatening.

He felt that he would be forced into military service, so, to make the best of a bad job, he offered his service as an airman.

Join Aid Corps

He was admitted into a naval air corps in October, 1941.

He had been in first line service in the South Pacific war zone for several months. Then, he was captured by the Japanese Forces.

His father is a retired army Captain, and is in the service of a certain government office in Washington.

The captured American flight officer has a very critical eye as far as matters connected with politics are concerned, a fact which can be explained by the fact that he has made a special study of politics.

But it may be safe to say that what he says is the sentiment of every sound-minded American when he ponders calmly on the situation in the Pacific.

His thoughts on the War of Greater East Asia follow:

"I have been thinking deeply about the current war. I am going to speak candidly about things which it has been my lot to see with my own eyes.

"The first thing that surprised me after I came to the South Pacific, was the disordered condition of our camp. This state of things arises from the fact that there are gathered together different armies pursuing different purposes:

Are Mostly Conflicts

"In Australia, which is the anti-Axis base for South Pacific operations, American and Australian troops come into contact with each other in various fields. One may interpret these contacts as meaning conflicts in most cases.

"The Australian troops have a definite purpose in the war, which is the defense of their country. The American troops are not clear about the war aims of their country. They do not know why they have come all the way to Australia to fight. Here is the cause of all the trouble.

"The American troops consider that they are the guests of Australia. There was a time when Australian troops in large groups came home to Australia from North Africa. It was toward the end of February of this year. Among the Australians on board a transport which made port at Sydney was a man, a native of that city. This man was allowed to go home on the day that the ship made port.

"Returning to his home after a long absence, he was startled to find officers and men, all utter strangers to him, sitting at the dining-room table as though they were the owners of the house.. Those strange men were American soldiers.

"Everywhere in Sydney trouble arouse out of the presence of American troops. After this the authorities decided that American airmen alone would be allowed to come to Australia from the front on leave.

Vainglorious, Wanton

"Australian women are vainglorious and addicted to wantonness. They easily become infatuated with Americans who are smart-looking and extravagant. It frequently happens that Australian women become friendly with American officers because they want to eat at the American officers' club.

"But all this does not constitute any reason why American officers and men can trespass with impunity on the premises of Australian soldiers during their absence.

"With the American navy men and marines, General Douglas MacArthur is extremely unpopular, which fact is attested to by the ridiculous nicknames we find for him. The low estimation in which he is held by his countrymen dates back to the day when he fled from Corregidor in the Bataan Peninsula, leaving his officers and men to their fate.

"Some say that there was an empty seat in the Boeing B-17 plane which took MacArthur to safety. A Major, who noticed that seat, asked to be allowed to occupy it, but was refused. The reason, it was discovered, was because the unoccupied seat was reserved for the Chinese cook who was to go with the party at the request of Mrs. MacArthur. However, the indignant Major managed to board the plane in secret. When he discovered this, MacArthur became angry, and when he got to Australia he had the Major drummed out of the service.

"The matter was hushed up, in response to a gesture from MacArthur, who knew that he was in the wrong. But, there is not a single American soldier who is not aware of this episode.

It is Preposterous

"It is preposterous that MacArthur should be thinking of running in the coming Presidential election. If MacArthur should ever become the occupant of the White House, he would be the most incapable American President in history.

"The policy of America toward Japan is controlled by several large groups of capitalists. These groups are the Morgan interests, the Standard Oil Company, the economic clique, and the Levin brothers, owners of sugar refineries.

"These groups of capitalists controlled the foreign policy of the Government with regard to ordinary trade matters before the war and drove Japan into a corner.

"Japan sought a new world, brought about Manchoukuo, and entered a state of war with China.

"Remembering the political background of the war, one will find that there is no justification in regarding the Pearl Harbor incident as being directly responsible for the war, as the American authorities do. I am one of those who are deeply concerned about the methods employed by the American Government which, at their best, one extremely dangerous."

Army Aces Shoot Down Ten Enemy Warplanes

(Continued From Page 1)

nese eyes are open to the fact that by retaking Tarawa and Makin the enemy is closing in on the important Japanese strategic lines. But in doing so the enemy has merely attained an operational aim about equal to gaining air bases at Cape Torokina in Bougainville or in New Britain with the aim of taking Rabaul.

What requires watch now is the trend and fate of the enemy unit which landed on Cape Merkus in New Britain. Crack Japanese Army and Navy Units are steadily scoring battle results aiming at the annihilation of this rash enemy unit.

It is already known that the first aim of the American drive against Japan will not be attained until Rabaul is taken. But the Japanese will not let Rabaul fall easily into enemy hands. Just as the fighters in Tarawa and Makin struck terror into the hearts of the enemy the Rabaul Defense Forces will deal blows going beyond the "hitherto unprecedentedly heavy losses" dealt to the Americans at Tarawa and Makin.

The Japanese through past experience, already expect the enemy to work still more frantically, concentrating all its strength against Rabaul. This haste on the part of the enemy is clearly due to operational plans pulled along by political requirements of internal politics. Strict watchfulness must be maintained. Rabaul to the Japanese is what Port Arthur was to the Russians in the Russo-Japanese war. The Czarist Russian Army which lost Port Arthur later was defeated in the Battle of Mukden and the Baltic Fleet was annihilated in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

In contrast to the fact that at that time the Russian Fleet in Port Arthur had lost its communication line in the Yellow Sea, the Japanese have not yet lost their supply routes to Rabaul. Not only that, the mainstay of the Japanese Navy exists solidly in the center of the Pacific and has not allowed enemy air strength to close in on Japan proper from the sea since April 18, last year. The powerful Japanese Navy stands solidly, ready for anything. The Japanese people are moved deeply by the might of the Navy and offer their profound thanks for its tremendous service in defending the nation. They must, at the same time, work to repay the continuous, effective fighting of the Imperial Navy.

PERMANENT COUNCIL TO SECURE FOOD DUE

New Body to Decide All Matters Relative to Self-Supply in Japan, Manchou

In consideration of the serious importance of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs covering Japan and Manchoukuo, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to organize a permanent council for the absolute security of foodstuffs in it in accordance with the recent adoption of the Japan-Manchoukuo foodstuff production policy. The organization of this council was approved at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting and announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day. The council will be organized on the basis of Government regulations. The Agriculture and Commerce Minister will be its chairman. All important affairs relative to production, distribution, planning, capital supply, materials, labor and technique will be discussed and decided by the proposed organization.

The communique of the Board of Information follows in substance:

"With the object of securing provisions throughout Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo, the Government intends to establish a production measure, by readjusting the supply and demand of provisions.

"The production plan and supply and demand relations of each region for one year shall be readjusted appropriately. To make closer the liaison among various measures, a permanent council composed of officials of the Agriculture and Commerce, Home, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries and other government institutions concerned will be set up.

"The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry shall send its officials to Manchoukuo to readjust the production of provisions and their supply and demand, whenever such is deemed necessary. Other appropriate steps connected with this also shall be undertaken.

"Capital, materials, labor and technique required for the security of provisions in Japan and Manchoukuo shall be supplied by each country. All possible cooperation should be given for the realization of the provision self-sufficiency plan. Japan is ready to render as much support as possible to Manchoukuo.

"Since the prices of provisions in the two countries bear heavily upon the production increase and interchange of products, close coordination shall be maintained between the authorities of the two countries on the price decision."

Mrs. Mathilde, Masako Kato,
of Shindo, Kawachi-Matsubara, Nakakawachi-ku, Osaka-fu,
announces the death of her husband,
TEICHIRO KATO
at Vancouver, April 8th, 1942.

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THAI MILITARY MEN IN TOKYO FETE PACT

Those Attached to Embassy Pay Courtesy Call on Major-General Sato

At 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact, Colonel Sakda Polrak, Military Attache of the Thai Embassy, Lieutenant-Colonel Seniwungse, Assistant Military Attache, Wing-Commander K. Kan Kosiyakart, Air Attache, and Squadron-Leader Chamrat Winakup, Assistant Air Attache, called at the War Ministry and met Major General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, who acted as the representative of the War Minister.

Colonel Sakda Polrak expressed Thailand's felicitations on the second anniversary of the Pact and voiced his nation's determination to work still more closely with Japan in the coming year for the successful prosecution of the war.

In answer, Major-General Sato declared that since the signing of the Pact the Thai forces had been working together with the Japanese and had scored brilliant results in driving into the two States of Mong-Pan and Kentung and smashing the Chungking forces. These two States were later incorporated into Thai territory together with the four Malai States, Major-General Sato pointed out.

Continuing, Major-General Sato said that the political effects of the Pact were gradually increasing and that its results were made clear to the world in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. In this manner, said the Major-General, the results attained by the Japan-Thailand Alliance were tremendous.

In conclusion, he stated that he hoped that the future would see still greater results and the happy day when the war is won in victory.

The Military Attache's party next visited the Chief of the Naval General Staff and the Chief of the Military Aviation Headquarters.

Concert Calendar

The 4th periodical concert by the Tokyo Kosei Gakudan, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Mixed and female chorus under the baton of Professor Tamotsu Kinoshita, accompanied by Miss Yasuko Asakura, at the piano. The program includes (Mixed chorus): Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Yamato-niwa"; "Remembrance"; "Kora-wo-Omou-uta"; "Oshima Folk Song"; "Akagari"; "Iroha-uta"; "Song of Travel"; "Miyama-niwa"; "Haru-no-Yayoi" (Female Chorus): "Kino-kuni-no-Uta"; Kanichi Shimosa's (Mixed Chorus); "Mizukusa; From "Snow of Spring" (five pieces); "Mother"; "Mugiaki"; "Sakura."

The third popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes alto solo by Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Hoshina, Brahms' von ewieger Lieve; and der Sonntag; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Schubert's Heidenroeslein and Erlkoenig; Ryutaru Hirota's "Shikararete"; Tamezo Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta"; Tei Yanada's "Jogashima-no-Ame"; Kazuo Yamada's "Kono-Michi," and "Machiboke"; Piano solo by Urimaru Nobechi, Beethoven's Sonata in C major (Waldstein); Chopin's Waltz; Etudes. Op. 10-5; 25-1, 25-5; Liszt's Campanella.

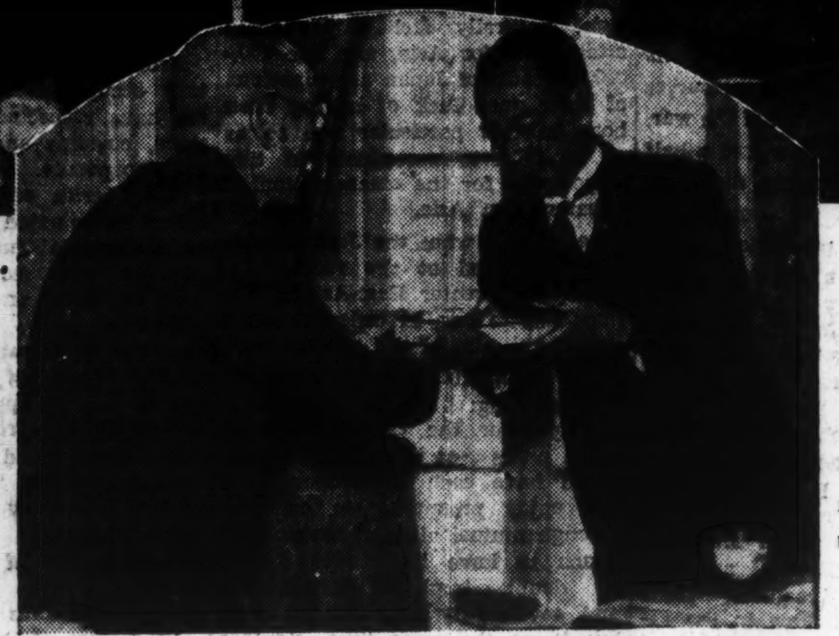
A special performance of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 24, 25 and 26, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano, Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, Keikichi Yatabe, bass, Tadashi Kurimoto, bass, and chorus by Musashino Ongaku Gakko Chorus Groupe. The program includes Fumio Hayazaka's "Saho-no-Mai-to-Uho-no-Mai"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Verdi's "Aida", second act (in Concert Form, in Japanese).

The 18th performance of the Fujiwara Opera Company, Beethoven's "Eidelip" (2 acts); Monday, and Tuesday, December 27 and 28, at 6 p.m., December 28 only: matinee at 1 p.m.), at the Kabukiza Theater. (The whole version translated in Japanese). The artists include Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Hidekichi Hibino, bass, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, baritone; Goro Murao, bass, Kakunen Hayashi, baritone; Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano, Miss Futaba Takayanagi, mezzo-soprano, Kanya Inouye, tenor.

The first performance of Dai-Toa Opera Company (repeat performance); Opera "Madame Rosario." (3 acts, 5 scenes); sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, assisted by Philippine Society, original story by Taijiro Go and composed and directed by Taijiro Go, Wednesday, January 5, at 12:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. (Tuesday, January 4, at 12:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., devoted to wounded soldiers and men on the industrial front—invitation only). The accompaniment by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, ballet by Madame Seiko Takata Troupe. Artists include Ri Shoshun, tenor; Kiyoshi Takagi, baritone; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Haruko Mori, soprano; Akihiko Numata, bass; Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, alto; Miss Chizuko Kizaki, soprano.

A grand concert featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, accompanied by Sanro Takemura, at the piano, Wednesday, January 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes [illegible] solo by Yoshie Fujiwara: Rimsky-Korsakow's aria from "May Night"; Massenet's aria from "Manon"; Wagner's aria from "Meistersinger"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Song of the East; Grieg's Swan; Gretschaninow's Motherland; Koscak Yamada's "Umauri"; and "Higanbana"; and four other lyric numbers by Japanese composers; xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka: Handel's Sarabande and Gavot; Bach's Arioso; Haydn's Andante from Symphony (Surprise); Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Bizet's Menuet; Taki-Yamada's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Schubert's Ave Maria; Setoguchi's "Gunkan March"; and three other numbers.

Japan-Thai Alliance Pact Anniversary



Top left: Present at luncheon given on Tuesday by the Foreign Office and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact were (left to right) Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval General Staff, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

Right: Thai Embassy Attaches paying a courtesy call on Major-General Kenryo Sato, at the War Ministry in celebration of the occasion. Middle: Buddhist books being presented to the Thai Ambassador to be delivered to the Thai Buddhist Association in effort to strengthen relations between the two countries through the exchange of Buddhist culture.

Musical Corner

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Willy Frey

A violin recital was given at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The major items in the program were Handel. Sonata in F, Ciaccona by Bach and Dvorak-Concerto in A minor, Op. 53. Although the Sonata in F has not the same substantiality, perhaps, as the one in D or E, it was given passing interest by the solidity of the execution and the healthiness of Mr. Frey's tone. He has a mastery of his instrument and his playing is imbued with sincerity and diligence in a very high degree even if these qualities cannot supplant the other less definitely defined qualities.

The Ciaccona presented a certain amount of problem, perhaps, more in the way of characterization rather than the mere technical question; the uniformity of depiction seemed to have been the fly in the ointment.

The Dvorak Concerto: this is one of those works that need lots of propping-up by specific style of playing. In other words, this is not one of those works which would stand any amount of maltreatment and still emerge more or less triumphant. Therefore, it was a great credit of Mr. Frey's to be able to present the Concerto in such an interesting fashion, or was it more correct to say that he held our attention throughout the whole work; one would have wished the last Movement to be a thought more piquant, perhaps.

Ravel's Tzigane was negotiated in a highly interesting way, both musically and technically. Miss Sonoko Tanaka accompanied him on the piano admirably.

Ferry Lorant

A violin recital was given at the Sangyo Kumiai Hall. The program included the Devil's Trill Sonata by Tartini, Mozart Concerto in E-flat major and several shorter pieces and arrangements. He was highly successful in the second half of the program, which included Hubay's "Zephyr" and others. In the more classical numbers, he did not seem to have revealed the same efficiency which characterized the purely virtuoso pieces in the latter half.

Judging from the last performances, it would have been much more gratifying if he selected the items within the domain of his specific style of playing, which seemed to have a predilection for florid type of music. Miss Tanaka at the piano made a very helpful support in accompanying him throughout the program.

Roman Dukson

A cello recital was given at the Nippon Seinen Hall. Beethoven's Sonata in A, and Schumann Concerto made up the weightiest items on the program. In the Beethoven Sonata, the ensemble was particularly gratifying. The pianist, Madam Kato, adapted herself beautifully to the role of chamber music making; the cellist, on the other hand, revealed many interesting details in the way of phrasing and his warm, sympathetic tone did play its important part as a means of his musical expression.

A selection of pianoforte works from Rachmaninov was given as an Interlude by Madam Kato, who gave a very good account of the shorter works from this composer-pianist whose exquisitely sentimental music wrought in a highly concentrated form was a real pleasure to listen to. She seemed to have given a new twist to the well-known Prelude.

Hatoyama Recital

A violin recital was given at the Sankumi Central Hall. The program included Handel Sonata No. 4, Mozart Concerto in A and D, and "Wild Rose" by Kosaku Yamada and "The Mooring Boat" by Komatsu. Miss Amada was at the piano. The two Mozart Concertos were played excellently without any affection and with a crisp, carrying tone, though somewhat lacking in breadth. The Handel was less fortunate and it was mainly due to the problem of depiction.

Kreutzer Concert

The third of a series was given at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included Hosokawa's Overture—The Triumphal Song of Asia, Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto No. 3 in C minor, Op. 337, and Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony in E minor, Op. 64. Leonid Kreutzer in the dual roles of conductor and soloist with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

The chief attraction of the evening was the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikowsky, and one must admit that the Symphony was never so enjoyably heard before in this country; the Andante cantabile Movement was particularly memorable for its well graded performance.

The string section, the first violins in particular, of the orchestra was notably fine. The work gave one the impression of a gigantic folk-music in a classical form.

BOOKS ON BUDDHIST LAW PRESENTED TO THAILAND

70 Volumes Started in Taisho Era Donated by Buddhist Society to Thamrong

To strengthen still further the friendly ties between Japan and Thailand through the exchange of Buddhistic studies, the International Buddhist Society on Tuesday, on the first anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact, presented 70 volumes of the Canon of Southern Buddhism translated into Japanese to Thailand through the Thai Embassy.

Dr. Makoto Nagai, Director of the Society, called at the Thai Embassy at 10 a.m. with the volumes and presented them to Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan asking him to give them to Thamrong Nawasawat, Thai Justice Minister, and President of the Thai Buddhist Association.

The Japanese translation of the Tripitaka as transmitted through the countries of southern Asia was started toward the end of the Taisho era with Dr. Junjiro Takakusu in charge and with all Buddhist circles in Japan mobilized for the work. The 70 volumes were completed in February, 1941.

Theatrical Notes

By TSUNEJIRO AMAKATA

An elaborate opera performance will be presented at the Kabukiza by the Fujiwara Opera Company on December 27 and 28, this being the 18th performance of the Fujiwara group. The Japanese version of Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be staged with music by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt. The shining roles will be portrayed by Yoshie Fujiwara as Florestan, Miho Nagato and Kiyoko Izaki alternately as Leonore, Hidekichi Hibino as Don Fernando, Keisuke Shimoyagawa as Don Pizarro, Goro Murao and Lin Kakunen alternately as Rocco, Futaba Takayanagi and Mamiko Sugiura alternatively as Marzelline, and Kanya Inouye as Jaquino. The chorus will be provided by the Nippon Choir with Eiichi Uchida directing, while the opera will be directed by Keizo Horiuchi.

With Uzayemon Ichimura, Kikugoro Onoye, and Kichiyemon Nakamura in the van, a brilliant traditional Kabuki performance will be given at the Kabukiza next month, heralding the legitimate stage activity for the year 1944. Two shows will be presented. The matinee includes three plays, of which the feature offering will be "Domyoji Temple" in a lengthy classical Kabuki drama known as "Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami." Another highlight is "Kagami Jishi," a colorful dance that used to be presented on felicitous occasions in the theater. The play is regarded as one of the 18 reserved Kabuki plays. Kikugoro will head the cast.

The evening program will consist of three plays. Mokuami's masterpiece called "Ibaragi," or the Demon's Arm, will feature the program. Another Mokuami's play entitled "Shima Chidori Tsukino Shiranami," a fashionable Yedo drama, will be staged before the close of the curtain.

At the Meijiza, a group of popular Kabuki actors headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and Tokizo Nakamura will play in a program of three plays, which will be presented in the afternoon. Another program of three plays will be given in the evening, in which Nizayemon Kataoka and Sumizo Ichikawa will be starred. In the matinee show, a classical play called "Matahei's Excellent Drawing" will be the highlight. "Kawasho," a one act sewamono play, will be the top entertainment at night.

Customary performance of comedies will feature the January bill of the Shimbashi Embujo, where the all star members of the Soganoya troupe headed by Goro will play jointly.

A mixed program of new and old plays will be presented at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. Yaeko Mizutani and members of her own troupe known as the Geijutsuza will appear with Hideo Fujimura, Tomosaburo Ii and Miyako Nara as guest players. Theatergoers' attention may be focussed on the first play called "Meiki no Omoide," a new work by Miss Chiyoko Tsutsumi.

The Yurakuza is scheduled to be occupied next month by the actors and actresses of the Furukawa dramatic company, of which Roppa Furukawa is the head. The program in detail has not been fixed yet.

The Shinkokugeki theatrical group will play at the Teikoku Gekijo next month in a new program, of which the content has not been disclosed.

The Flower and Moon Classes of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will make a joint stand at its own theater, Takarazuka Gekijo, Hibiya, next month. Arrangement of the program is now under way.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 20

Yesterday the Soviets again launched several abortive attacks against the bridgehead of Kherson. After a considerable lull the Soviets resumed their attacks against the bridgehead of Nikopol as well as southwest of Dniepropetrovsk with strong infantry and tank forces. They were beaten off however in heavy fighting. Local dents were sealed off. During successful counter-attacks heavy tank battles ensued south of Nikopol in the course of which 69 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Near Kirovograd stiff fighting continues. The Soviets were repulsed with heavy losses and the loss of several tanks. Our tank forces broke through a heavy enemy tank barrage and captured a certain hill. In one sector alone 147 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday.

Local counter-attacks were launched in the fighting around Korosten. On the Beresina our troops stormed several localities. The Soviets, after heavy artillery preparation and supported by numeous tanks, attempted to break through our lines but were repulsed in fierce fighting. New break throughs were sealed off. In the course of this fighting 43 Soviet tanks were either knocked out or disabled.

South and northwest of Nevel the enemy repeated his break through attempts yesterday. They were frustrated however in embittered fighting. The few enemy troops which broke through were either annihilated or taken prisoner. In a counter-attack our troops recaptured ground taking several guns.

Artillery and shocktroop activity only is reported from the southeastern Italian front. The enemy lost four planes in the Mediterranean area yesetrday.

In eastern Bosnia strong communist bands were compressed in a narrow area and annihilated or smashed in fierce fighting despite bad weather and terrain difficulties. The enemy suffered more than 3,000 killed and lost numerous prisoners as well as 24 guns, more than 100 motor vehicles including scouting tanks and large amounts of ammunition.

Enemy air formations attacked the town of Innsbruck yesterday. In heavy air combats, over 20 enemy planes were shot down according to reports so far to hand.

German planes last night and Monday morning dropped heavy calibre bombs on targets in southeastern England. One of our planes is missing.

NOTICE

On the occasion of the New Year Celebrations, Foreign gentlemen possessing Japanese Orders of the 1st class will be granted audience, and those possessing Orders from the 2nd class to the 6th (inclusive) will be admitted to sign their names in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace.

They are requested to send in their names and addresses, indicating the classes of the Orders conferred upon them (those possessing Orders of the 3rd class and upwards to send in the names of their wives also), to the Board of Ceremonies (Sikibusyoku) not later than the 27th instant.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1943

The Glorious Defenders of Tarawa and Makin

The heroic defense of the Japanese Garrison on Tarawa and Makin Islands of the Gilbert Group as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday affords yet another instance of the unmatched valor and unyielding determination of the men in the Japanese Armed Forces who have never known surrender.

This valiant Garrison had fought against grim odds, against an enemy force far superior in numbers and armament. It was a battle of 3,000 against 50,000—a battle which ran ferociously for five days and nights in which the American forces suffered far greater losses than the Japanese Garrison itself. As a New York Times editorial woefully admitted, this campaign was the bloodiest in the history of the United States Marine Corps and surpassed in ferocity and bloodshed the battle of Chateau Thierry in 1918 or the storming of the Thorton Cliff during the Philippine campaign in 1901.

Though this Japanese Garrison is no more, its 3,000 men and the 1,500 civilian employees connected with the Garrison will forever be enshrined in the hearts of the Japanese people. The tides of time can never efface the signal sublimity of their act.

It is this spirit of dauntless defiance and resistance which the enemy must be prepared to meet in his loudly vaunted counter-offensive. For every strategic island in the Pacific which has been occupied by the Japanese Forces is strongly guarded by equally intrepid and courageous men for whom death is the most glorious consummation of their lives. Not for them the weak-kneed submission of the defenders of Singapore and Corregidor who threw up their hands even before their ammunition ran out. The spirit of the Japanese Garrisons is to fight to the last man. Against such a spirit, there can never be any doubt as to the final outcome.

Tug of War in the Balkans

The Balkans, the traditional powder keg of Europe, still continues to smolder. The recent action of the United States and Britain in appearing to give way to the Soviet Union over the Jugoslavian issue can hardly be taken as a sign that their rivalry in the Balkan area has been ended. By reason of her geographical propinquity, the Soviet Union has always assumed this region as her sphere of influence while the United States and Britain are definitely opposed to any Soviet encroachment into this area which would jeopardize their position in the Mediterranean Sea and Western Asia.

It will be recalled that, immediately after the Moscow conference, the refugee Jugoslavian Government at Cairo ordered the disbandment of the army under the Anglo-American puppet, General Draja Mikhailovitch, probably as a result of the pressure brought forth by Moscow which is backing the Communistic Partizan forces under General Josef "Tito" Brozovich. The Anglo-Americans were presumably forced to acquiesce in return for continued Soviet cooperation in military operations on the European front. This was a definite diplomatic victory for the Soviets as a later announcement made about the time of the conclusion of the Teheran parley by the exiled Jugoslavian regime indicates that a Communist government has been set up in Jugoslavia with "Tito" as chairman of its National Defense Committee.

The dissolution of Mikhailovitch's army and the tacit recognition extended to the new Communistic regime in Jugoslavia might, on superficial observation, imply that the United States and Britain have relinquished their Balkan policy. But the fact is otherwise. As long as they do not disassociate themselves from European affairs and renounce their ambition in West and East Asia, there is no ground for believing that they have left the Balkans for good. A more dispassionate scrutiny would indicate that the Anglo-Americans had temporarily receded in order to keep in the good graces of the Soviets whose military assistance they can ill afford to lose. The United States and Britain are, in reality, secretly trying to work out the Balkan problem to their best advantage, as can be readily seen in the light of their sinister activities with respect to Turkey.

It was only a few weeks ago that the Anglo-American forces suffered a crushing defeat in the Aegean Sea as a result of which all the islands of strategic importance were placed under complete German control. The enemy, defeated but determined to make the best of this misfortune, released a propaganda blast against Turkey, warning her of the imminent German menace. At the same time, sensational canards of German troops being massed on the Turko-Bulgarian border were circulated, apparently with the intention of terrifying Turkey into rash action.

Actually, however, it was from the Anglo-American side that Turkey's neutrality was placed in peril of infringement. By placing Lebanon and Syria under the supervision of the French puppet regime and by stationing their troops in Iran and Iraq, the United States and Britain were creating a more dire menace to Turkey. As in the past and in the more recent case of Portugal which was stripped of her control over the Azores, the Anglo-Saxons were here employing their centuries-old policy of dominating neutral countries by either extending them economic or military assistance or browbeating them into submission.

To drag Turkey into the war by force or to make it act as a shield in their political intrigues against the Soviet Union is the apparent scheme of the Anglo-Americans. Churchill has said that he would make Turkey a vital part of the "cordon sanitaire against the pest of Communism." Nor have the Anglo-Americans lost sight of the geographical position of this country as an ideal springboard from which to re-establish their influence in the Balkans.

For the present, however, the United States and Britain have deigned to let the Soviets have, more or less, a free hand in Jugoslavia, their temporary submission having been dictated by an expediency of the most stern necessity. No bland expressions of their friendship for Moscow can camouflage the constant conspiracy among the Anglo-Americans to overturn the Russian applecart in the Balkans sometime in the near future.

The Good We Think We Do

We are tempted by our self-esteem to gauge the good that we are sure to have done to others by the sacrifices which we make for them. We may not count every penny of the cost; for that we may be too diffident or honorable. Sacrifices recounted forfeit all their character as such. They are in their essence like charity, of which we are taught not to let the left hand know what the right is doing. We may feel virtuous and happy on account of the sacrifices which we make in silence, but as long as we are conscious of them, the good we have done to others will not be requited by gratitude.

Those for whom sacrifices are intended have often no way of knowing, much less, of measuring them. Only on rare occasions, the more sensitive are somehow made aware that somebody is somewhere doing something that redounds to their happiness. It is then that they bow their bared heads to an unknown benefactor or an unnamed host of benefactors. It is well that benefaction is wrought. It is enough that tears are wiped, or a hungry child is fed. What need is there that we should know the exact position we play in the game? The good done is never in proportion to the cost, the sacrifice. Leave the calculation to One who can count the sands of the shores and the stars of the heavens. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottongs.")

A Year Ago Today

December 22, 1942

The air raids conducted by the Japanese Army Air Force against Calcutta and Chittagong, in India, which inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy military establishments in the two places, have given fresh impetus to the movement for freedom in India.

* * *

Port Moresby was subjected to another intensive bombing by Japanese Air Units today.

* * *

Three hundred American hotels with altogether 35,000 rooms have been seized by the United States Government for military purposes. Most of the hotels taken over are situated in health resorts such as Miami Beach, where no less than 150 large and small hotels have been requisitioned. In Atlantic City a total of 44 hotels was seized by the military authorities.

* * *

Sanction has been given by the Portuguese Ministry of Economics for the construction of a large factory for the production of substitute fuel for motor vehicles.

* * *

Despite America's promises and gestures to boost Chungking's air force, what is now possessed by the tottering Chiang regime in the line of air arms inclusive of air bases, are fast being demolished by the brilliant operations of the Imperial Eagles.

The Great Charta of East Asia

Two Years of War Clearly Reveal This Is a Struggle For the Emancipation of Asiatic Peoples

By YASUZUMI YAMAZAKI
(From the Kaizo)

In hailing the second anniversary of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and Britain, I cannot but feel deeply struck by the abundance of divine aid Japan has hitherto enjoyed and the importance of the mission with which she is charged.

During the first half year of the war, Japan was able to secure possession of the extensive regions which are rich in the resources necessary for the conduct of the war, and during the next year and a half the work of developing these resources and that of transporting them have been put into perfect shape. In modern warfare, it is absolutely necessary for belligerents to possess iron, aluminium, coal, oil and food in adequate quantities. If, besides these materials, they possess good supplies of metals of some special kinds, rubber, timber and cotton, their position would be made much stronger. It is, therefore, gratifying to observe that we are now in possession of all these important war materials, and, as modern warfare requires, these materials are obtainable in the regions comparatively near, instead of existing in the countries scattered widely.

Achievements Almost Miraculous

It is true that Japan is not the only country that is so favorably circumstanced. But when it is remembered that Japan was lacking in these supplies two years ago, it appears almost miraculous that she is now amply supplied with them. Germany, we are glad to say, is as favorably circumstanced in this regard. On the contrary, the position of Britain has deteriorated decidedly. Britain has never been self-supporting in foodstuffs, nor has she any country near her upon which she can draw for food supplies. In the supplies of oil, aluminium, rubber and timber she is deficient. Furthermore, she has lost her foothold in East Asia and her last citadel, India, is now thrown into a state of irretrievable crisis and confusion. She has also lost most of her investments overseas, and she is no longer dominant in the field of world shipping. Her downfall is, indeed, a mere question of time, as even Archbishop Inge once ventured to prophesy. The prospects of America who is fighting a stupendous war of attrition both in the Pacific and in the Atlantic, on the side of this doomed country, can hardly be said to be bright. There is little doubt that, with all her material power, her position will henceforth go from bad to worse.

One prominent fact which, besides impressing us deeply, has inspired us with a strong faith in ourselves, in the second year of the war, is that the War of Greater East Asia has taken on very clear aspects as a struggle for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples and, therefore, for the revival of East Asia. The independence of Burma and the Philippines, the recovery by Thailand of her lost territory, the securing by the Indonesians of the right of participation in administration, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, under which even the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China is foreshadowed are all big events. Any one of them, if it stands alone, is illustrative of a radical change in the East Asiatic situation or a big advance in the history of mankind. The succession of such happy events culminated in the convocation in Tokyo early in November of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, at which the memorable Joint Declaration was adopted. This Assembly surely marks a great epoch in the history of the world. Such an astounding development of East Asia cannot, of course, be attributed solely to Japan's exertions. It was rendered possible by the fact that the East Asiatic peoples were ripe for joint efforts for the development of their common destiny.

Inspires Prosecution of War

All this indicates that during the past two years of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has received an enormous measure of aid from heaven, the earth and men. What inspires a strong confidence in ourselves and what gives every encouragement to our efforts is the consciousness that we are fighting the present war from motives of high morality. This consciousness will enable us to carry on the war, no matter how long it may be drawn out, with untiring energy and undiminished ardor.

The recovery of East Asia from Anglo-American hands or the emancipation of Greater East Asia is by no means incompatible with the interests of the world. In fact, it is the only right course which Greater East Asia can take in order to contribute to world peace and security. On calmer reflection, even America and Britain must realize the injustice and waywardness of the course they are taking and must consequently be deeply ashamed of their own conduct. The absolute justice of our cause is becoming more and more manifest with the lapse of time. We, who were born and brought up in Asia, naturally feel a passionate attachment for Asia, and the 100,000,000 souls of Japan are conscious of their good luck of having been born in this particular age so as to be able to participate in this sacred war for the emancipation of Greater East Asia.

Let us see what the Joint Declaration adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations has to say, in order to make clearer the aim of the present war.

The Joint Declaration sets out by asserting: "It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance." "Each to have its proper place," no doubt, implies independence and sovereignty for each country, but it, at the same time, signifies that this independence and sovereignty for each country, should not be one based on racial selfishness. The "proper place" means the position which each ought to have within the whole. In other words, the whole must be composed of individuals, each of which is in enjoyment of independence and sovereignty. "Place" means "place" within the whole, and the place which each holds cannot be proper if it is denied independence. Each individual State must have regard for the whole, of which it forms a part and in which it is assured independence.

America and Britain have always trampled the independence and sovereignty of Asiatic peoples underfoot. Notwithstanding their merciless exploitation of weaker peoples, they have been loud in preaching freedom and world peace. A more glaring instance of inconsistency is impossible to conceive. Freedom as they visualize is a state in which they can monopolize interests with weak nations in abject submission to them. They regard any nation who attempts to throw off this yoke as an enemy of freedom. It is hardly necessary to say that true world peace cannot possibly issue from this travesty of freedom.

Joint Exertion Necessary

The emancipation of Greater East Asia cannot, of course, be attained by granting to the Asiatic peoples freedom of the kind fashioned by America and Britain to suit their own convenience. All East Asiatic peoples are now fighting for the firm establishment of true independence and sovereignty, and their object can only be achieved by their joint exertions for the common object of constructing Greater East Asia. Among the main objectives of the construction of Greater East Asia are, as mentioned in the closing part of the Joint Declaration the right to "cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world," and to "promote cultural intercourse and open resources throughout the world," so as to contribute to the progress of mankind. It would be an act of defying the course of history and disregarding the law of the development of life for any East Asiatic country to attempt direct participation in world affairs without first taking part in the construction of Greater East Asia. A healthy State can be built on a conglomeration of healthy families. The increase of vagabonds is a great bane to a State. In the same way, it takes a combination of healthy independent States to construct a healthy Greater East Asia. It will thus be readily admitted that the most important thing for the East Asiatic peoples to do is to cooperate closely, each with full regard for the other's sovereignty and independence, for the promotion of common interests in all spheres, defense, cultural and economic, so that a superior position may be secured for Greater East Asia.

The objectives of the War of Greater East Asia are clearly set forth in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. It is for the attainment of these objectives that we are fighting, and none but the Asiatic peoples can undertake and carry out successfully the task of liberating and reconstructing Asia.

The second year of the war has greatly enhanced the prospects of Greater East Asia, and it is confidently expected that the third year will see these prospects further heightened.

THE PHILIPPINES TODAY

Filipinos Have Lost Faith in American Propaganda

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
(Written for the Nippon Times)

The Philippines today is a newly-born nation, rejuvenated, inspired and imbued with the spirit of the New Order. The burning enthusiasm of the Filipino people in the gigantic task of national reconstruction is inspired mainly by the humanitarian policy of the Japanese Empire, which she has actually demonstrated with facts and deeds. The masses of the Philippines are fully convinced that the spirit of justice and humanity animates the Japanese policy in all its aspects.

From the first day of the military occupation the Japanese Forces have respected the laws, traditions, customs and religion of the Filipino people. Japan has realized a long series of benevolent deeds which culminated in the granting of Philippine Independence, thus proving with concrete and real facts her noble and lofty intentions.

Months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States of America poured out in the Philippines a deluge of anti-Japanese propaganda, saying that Japan could be crushed and effaced from the map of the world in two weeks by the so-called and much-publicized ABCD military encirclement of the anti-Axis Forces.

Filipinos Deceived

When the Filipino masses witnessed the smashing and sweeping victories of the Imperial Japanese Forces, which, since the beginning of the current war, have been able to wipe out the Anglo-American bases of intrigue, oppression and imperialism in the Orient, they came to realize that they had been deceived by the bombastic and boastful pre-war American propaganda. In view of this, the present-day Filipino considers silly, fantastic and nonsense any Anglo-American propaganda. "We will not believe the Americans," they say, "because they are masterful, cunning and expert liars."

During the brilliant operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, the bombastic press controlled by the American army, in order to maliciously deceive the Filipino people, published the news item that the Japanese Army was composed mostly of women. The news item was fabricated by the Americans with the selfish purpose of making the Filipinos fight and sacrifice their lives for the Americans.

The news items from the front lines published by the Americans during the first days of the war depicted the campaign of the American forces in glowing terms. Headlines said that the "USAFEE Repulsed, Routed and Annihilated the Japs." These methods were utilized by the Americans to deceive the Filipino people, who with the fall of Manila and Corregidor, realized the clever American propaganda machinations. On account of this, the Filipinos are now reluctant to believe any American propaganda.

After the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Japanese Forces, the American propagandists in Corregidor promised loudly that a 600-mile convoy of American reinforcements was coming to the Philippines. Hours, days went on, weeks passed, and month after month slipped by in the march of Time, but the much publicized convoy did not come. At last, Corregidor fell and finally, the Filipino masses realized that they had been cunningly deceived by the empty and high-sounding promises of American propagandists. In view of this, the present-day Filipino has lost faith and confidence in American propaganda and propagandists.

Impressed by Japanese Policy

On the other hand, the people of the Philippines have been deeply impressed by the Japanese policy in the islands. The Filipino masses have come to realize that the Government of the United States had forty years in which to grant the long-cherished independence of the Filipinos, but had not done so, because of its intention to use the islands as a base for its imperialistic ambitions and designs in East Asia.

Japan, on the contrary, is proving her noble intentions with actual deeds which culminated recently in the granting of Philippine Independence. And the Filipinos are fully aware that Japan has proven with real acts her lofty and sublime ideals in every region of Greater East Asia, where the mighty Imperial Japanese Forces have entered on the glorious wings of victory.

Fruits of Wisdom

A maxim is the exact and noble expression of an important and indisputable truth. Sound maxims are the germs of good; strongly imprinted on the memory they fortify and strengthen the will.—Joubert.

* * *

Consider pleasures as they depart, not as they come.—Aristotle.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Industrial Wrongs Righted

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Although all-out prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion has been the supreme objective of the Japanese leaders both at home and in the various occupied countries, the measure of progress made in the industrialization of the Southern countries has been most remarkable, showing the Japanese capacity for organization is lacking nothing in initiative and driving force. The rapid rehabilitation of these territories also proves the soundness of the Japanese methods in securing economic stability side by side with the provision of facilities to assist farming and cottage industries, realizing that all these are contributory factors in making each individual country as self-supporting and self-sufficient in regard to its food needs, as is attainable under wartime conditions.

In this connection, an economic commentator in Tokyo says, the Japanese leaders have long realized the unnatural industrial condition in South where labor power is abundant, and have encouraged as much as possible the development of industries, specially light industries in the Southern area. One of the countries which is showing outstanding progress in this field, he says, is Burma whose efforts were chiefly directed toward the development of agriculture prior to the war. There were to be sure, a few scattered industrial branches such as rice-milling, lumbering and cloth weaving which were connected with local agricultural and forestal products.

All these are now showing a greater vigor than prior to the war, and specially noteworthy is the brilliant progress made in the textile industry. Small looms, which were being overworked in producing "longui" fabrics for the local populace, were greatly reinforced in June this year by the arrival of a great number of highly-developed spindles and looms from Japan. The textile industry of new-born Burma has now been established on a firm foundation and is aiming at doubling the pre-war production.

In the Philippines, vigorous efforts are being directed toward gaining self-sufficiency in industrial production. One of the light industries which is showing the most marked progress there is the textile industry. The fact is specially noteworthy since most textile articles in this country were imported from the United States previous to the war. Immediately after the Americans were driven out from the country, the Japanese administrators decided upon a cotton production increase plan. They also planned to increase the importation of Japanese textile machines into the country. It is expected that as the result of the above two plans, the Philippines will rapidly attain self-sufficiency in textile articles.

In Malai, a new industry has been born with the successful extraction of oil from rubber under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration authorities. Fiber is also being made from the rubber tree and now the manufacture of paper with such fiber is underway. Meanwhile, research is being carried out to get fiber from pineapple leaves for the manufacture of clothing and fishing nets. A soap factory was recently reopened in Shonan under the guidance of the authorities of the Military Administration and the supply of soap is smooth. The cotton industry in Malai is being smoothly readjusted and, furthermore, it is expected that a number of spindles will arrive from Japan shortly.

North Borneo's vast forestry resources also are being fully utilized for the manufacture of paper and other articles. Lumber mills are briskly operating while tanneries are also active in North Borneo, as well as industries connected with the manufacture of dried bonito and canning of tunny which are under the sole management of Japanese nationals pineapple canneries also will soon, commence operation. Thus has Japan been righting the industrial wrongs of the enemy who exploited the peoples of these regions so ruthlessly in the past.

Childish Propaganda

(From the Greater Asia)

For sheer brazen-faced indulgence in false propaganda and distortion of facts, the British are really hard to beat. Their latest stunt in this regard that the Imperial Japanese Army was contemplating to spread Shintoism in Burma instead of Buddhism is ludicrous in the extreme to be taken seriously. It shows to what depth the British have descended in the spreading of false propaganda. It proves that any tactics, however low and despicable they may be, are good enough to serve the purpose of the enemy. In the light of well-known and established facts, such vile and false propaganda is bound to be summarily rejected. In the face of universally accepted fact that Japan is one of the few leading countries of the world where Buddhism is not only preached and practised, both in spirit and letter, but also nurtured and highly reversed, it is inconceivable that the Japanese should ever oppose the religion of Lord Buddha. Religious freedom and tolerance are enjoyed by members of all faiths both in Japan and countries in East Asia and instances are not wanting where devotees of various religions in these areas have testified to the fact that after the advent of the Japanese they are enjoying greatly increased measure of freedom of religious belief which was unknown in the previous regimes.

The British have the temerity to spread false propaganda by alleging that the Imperial Japanese Army is planning to implant Shintoism in place of Buddhism in Burma. That this is a mere distortion of facts and far from truth goes without saying. In contrast to the profound respect and deep reverence which the Japanese, not excluding soldiers, have for religion and all faiths of the world, the British have not the slightest regard for any religion. This is evidenced by the savage and ruthless bombing by the British of sacred religious institutions and places of worship not only in Burma but also in Italy and other parts of the world. Hundreds of bombed pagodas, mosques and temples are, even to this day, standing evidence of British sacrilege and most inhuman outrages. And yet the British, who stand condemned before God and the bar of public opinion, have the audacity to pose as the champion of religion. This is nothing short of throwing dust into the eyes of the people, who are becoming increasingly conscious of the hypocrisy and villainy of the British.

It is generally admitted that the East is spiritualistic and the West materialistic. Asia being the cradle of all important and leading religions of the world, it is inconceivable that religion will be regarded as taboo in any part of the continent. As Japan is the foremost and leading Asiatic Power, it consequently follows that she cannot but be spiritualistic. And this is amply testified to in the Japanese ideal of Hakko Ichiu based on the highest moral principles, which in other words is the fundamental basis on which all religions are founded. The materialistic British can never succeed in their vile propaganda of inciting religious feeling against Japan, for she is a power of the East and as such she is spiritualistic. The latest attempt of the British to deceive the world is sure to meet the same fate as its predecessors. It only goes to show to what extreme length the mental perversion and moral degradation of a materialistic Western Power can go.

Accomplishment of Ideals

(From the Kita Sumatora Sinbun)

Generally speaking, the age of trials creates a great unrest in the hearts of peoples, as new experiences are encountered and numerous changes follow one upon another. In the minds of the Indonesian peoples too new ideals, dreams and sentiments are being born, which await efficient guidance in order to lead the possessors of these feelings into a self-awakening to the needs of the Greatest East Asia Era.

For, a few still have only a vague understanding of the difference between ideals and reality.

In the days of Dutch rule, there were those who said "Indonesia had no unity," and "the Indonesian language could not compete with that of the Dutch." They based their claims upon conditions existing at that time.

Japan became involved in this war because common prosperity did not exist. We should realize that if Japan wished merely to live contentedly by herself, it would not have been difficult for her to organize the lives of her people as she thought best, for she had in her possession all the requisites necessary to provide her people with a full and pleasant life. Freedom, power, influence, prestige, skill, friendly relations with other world Powers—all these were hers.

But Japan's is not a one-sided ideal revolving about her own happiness, pride and honor. Possessor of the traditional ideal, 3,000 years old, of Hakko Ichiu and Kodo, Japan has undertaken as her duty the responsibility to look after the welfare of all mankind, especially of the nations of Greater East Asia, in order that all may live in a society of high standard of morality, one honoring righteousness and justice.

For this reason she will not rest content until all Western colonial nations are driven out of our region. As long as a semblance of their influence remains, Asia will never enjoy justice, will never have a pure community free from all disgrace, will never realize a true world of common prosperity.

And we on our part must cooperate with Japan in the endeavor to accomplish the ideal of common prosperity. We must regard this age of trial as that of the materialization of ideals.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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Sinister Plans of U.S. in Bolivia Blasted by Coup D'Etat, Says Iguchi

The Bolivian coup d'etat shows clearly how the American Good Neighbor Policy is working in South America, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared at the press conference held on Wednesday. The Bolivian upheaval is the answer of patriotic Bolivians to the action of their leaders, who allowed the nation to be exploited and oppressed by aggressive America, he stated.

Following is Mr. Iguchi's statement:

"A coup d'etat has taken place in Bolivia and the government of Enrique Penaranda has been overthrown. Although we are not yet in receipt of detailed and conclusive information, it can be said on the basis of the reports on hand that it was a natural occurrence which we had expected would some day happen.

"As pointed out in the manifesto issued by the revolutionaries, "the movement has brought an end to a regime of political and economic oppression." It is clear from this that the coup d'etat was the answer of patriotic Bolivians to a government whose leaders had blindly submitted to the domination and control of the United States and had become oblivious of the needs and welfare of their own people who have been made to suffer hardships in a cause entirely alien to them.

"In other words, Bolivia is a mining country producing such vital materials as antimony, tungsten, copper and tin, but she produces but little food, depending mostly upon imports to feed her population. The United States is exploiting to the fullest and taking out these vital materials to feed its war industries, but is giving the Bolivians little or nothing in return. With their whole internal economy thus dislocated, we can easily imagine the hardships and sufferings of the Bolivian people. The revolt, therefore, can be regarded as an indirect, if not direct, revolt against the political chicanery and economic oppression of the United States.

"Other Latin American countries are also going through the throes of internal difficulties and hardships under the exploitation and oppression of the United States under the sham of the 'Good Neighbor Policy.' It would not be strange, therefore, if these countries, too, in the manner of Bolivia, should start house-cleaning in order to restore sovereignty, dignity and public well-being in their countries."

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 22
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Menace to Chungking

Menace to Chungking

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—We need not point out here how the undisciplined actions of American airmen in Chungking are inviting the resentment of the Chinese. A Chungking commander once sighed: "No military uniform of ours can match an overall of an American airman." American airmen, clad in clothes of the highest quality and living in the best houses in town and, in utter disregard of the misery of the Chinese people in Chungking areas, are drinking the best whisky and smoking the finest cigars, thus flaunting their exaggerated sense of superiority. Especially, the fact that Chinese families are being sacrificed to their "playfulness" is incurring the deepest resentment among the more patriotic Chinese. The Chungking regime, in its utter reliance on the United States, is looking the other way while American airmen are making free with the women and goods of the land. Why must the Chinese people turn the other cheek while the Americans are offering them such insults? We cannot help feeling indignant although the matter is, after all, not our concern.

American airmen are in China assuredly not for the sake of the Chinese. Aiding the Chungking regime is not their motive at all. Considering the many past actions of these airmen, it should be asked, what contributions have they made to the Chungking army? It is clear that what they have done is merely to create among the majority of Chungking soldiers a sense of racial antipathy and hatred.

Recently, American P-40's repeatedly machine-gunned Chungking army positions in front of the River Nu or bombed their barracks and caused the Chungking troops to fire back. These tragi-comedies, enacted not a few times, should not be ascribed merely to the incompetence and lack of training among American airmen, but ought to be considered as an index to their utter disregard of the military operations of the Chungking army and to their entire lack of responsibility as regards the strategy of the Chungking camp. They believe they have done their duty as soon as they dump their bombs somewhere and return to receive extravagant pay for their "gallantry." What irony is it that the Chungking troops themselves must receive these bombs in order that these airmen may drink their expensive whisky and smoke costly cigars?

Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American air force in Chungking, however, writes in the Army Navy Journal, "The Japanese air force on the China front is numerically superior to the American and outmatches it by 5-10 to 1," in an endeavor to shift his responsibility to the inferiority in numbers. Nothing could be more laughable. They may send as many aircraft as they wish but if skill and spirit do not accompany them, their planes would be even less useful than model gliders.

Not only are they useless, but their presence is a source of constant danger to the Chungking troops, dumping bombs on their heads and machine-gunning them. They will only cooperate with us in the task of reducing the resistance of Chungking.

Four Puppet European Regimes Losing Faith in Britain; May Cut off Relations

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 20.—In face of the concessions made by Britain to the Soviets at the recent anti-Axis conferences, despite the flaunting of the doctrine of liberation for the various minor nations as embodied in the Atlantic Charter, refugee European governments have realized that Britain cannot be relied upon. As a result, the puppet regimes of Greece, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Jugoslavia are reported to be hastily considering counter-measures.

The contents of the message of the King of Greece Georgios II, sent to Premier General Emmanuel Tsouderos, under date of November 8, was reportedly made public recently. In his message, King Georgios II expressed profound grief over the mutual brutal massacre of the people within Greece and strongly emphasized the necessity of national unity. He also voiced a desire to confer on the matter of launching of a movement for national independence and the restoration of the throne in order to recover the full power, politically, militarily and economically, for the Greeks.

The Greek King's message has created considerable repercussions as a manifestation of the apprehension of the people on attaining unity and independence for the motherland through reliance on Britain.

It is also obvious that the British Government is attempting to support the Communist faction under General Josep "Tito" Brozovitch in Jugoslavia.

In this connection, Foreign Secretary Eden remarked as follows at the House of Commons on December 14:

"Britain will support the government which contributes most in the struggle against the common foe. The people of Jugoslavia can make their choice of either one of the governments after the termination of the war."

King Peter of the puppet Jugoslavian Government in Cairo has made direct overtures to the Communist faction, it was reported. However, the British vernacular Daily Sketch reflects the indifference of the British Government, in saying:

"The time is too late for King Peter to attempt to approach the Communist regime. General Tito will undoubtedly completely ignore him.

Imports From Americas To U.S. Are Disclosed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—In connection with imports of vital war material from Central and South American countries, the authorities of the United States Wartime Foreign Economic Coordination Office submitted the following report to interrogations by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, according to a report from Washington:

"The Central and South American countries have always been the source of supply of important material, such as mica, quartz, rubber, quinine, fiber and so forth. United States is importing 90 per cent of the above from foreign countries and 60 per cent of these imports are from Central and South America. In addition to the above, United States depends on Central and South America for manganese, tungsten, lead, copper and tin.

"The prices paid for these materials are comparable to the lowest prices paid by the United States in other foreign markets."

CHEERED ON TO VICTORY by the ground crew, a formation of Japanese planes take off from a certain base on the Southwest Pacific front for action against the enemy. The terrible effectiveness of these gallant airmen in their efforts to smash the island-hopping tactics of the enemy is well-evidenced in the terrific toll which was taken in the recent American attempts in the Gilbert campaign. Faced with still heavier losses in the future, the victory hopes of the enemy seem to have been considerably shaken, thanks to the steady activities of these defenders of the skies. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

BOLIVIAN POLICY SAID UNCHANGED

Villaroel and Cabinet Take Posts---U.S. Seen Worried by Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The new Bolivian President, Major Alberto Villaroel, and members of his new Cabinet were inducted into office on Monday according to reports from La Paz.

The new Government announced that Enrique Penaranda, former pro-anti-Axis chief executive, who had been deposed in the coup d'etat would be exiled to Chile under protection of the Chilean Embassy.

Meanwhile, the new Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Tamayo in a statement to the press, Monday night, declared that Bolivia's foreign policy would remain unchanged.

The new Government has stationed troops at the mines which produce a large portion of tin ore which is needed by the arms plants in the United States and Britain. In this connection, reports from Santiago said that the leaders of the revolutionary movement had long campaigned against the control of the mining industry by the three major producing companies.

Reaction here was that the social defects among the workers at the Catave tin mines which led to many disturbances under the Penaranda regime were important contributory factors to the revolution.

Washington dispatches indicated that the American authorities are closely watching developments in the revolution because Bolivia, at present, is the chief supplier of tin to the anti-Axis nations.

The following manifesto has been addressed to the Bolivian people by the new Government:

"General Penaranda's Government has come to an end. The four years of his rule will serve as justification in history for the revolution which has overthrown him. The people and the young men in the Bolivian army were provoked to revolt by the squandering of the former regime, by its continued illegal actions, by its waste of public money, by its absolute lack of responsibility shown in safeguarding the interests of Bolivia's terrible future. They have taken up avenging arms to save the Constitution, liberty and our future."

Pro-Axis Sentiments Mooted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Although the leader of the recent Bolivian coup d'etat, Estenssoro, promptly announced that Bolivia would fulfill all its international commitments, including the war against the Axis, reports from Washington quote informed sources which point out that the revolutionary movement which has now seized power was formerly reported as linked with German supporters.

AP reports said that there was no evidence that the present coup is connected with the Germans or reactionary Argentine military who

(Continued on Page 2)

Saudi Arabia Approached

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 20.—Egyptian Justice Minister Salery Abdel Pasha conferred today with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, according to Jedda reports. At the conference, it is reported that the Egyptian Justice Minister urged the King to join the Arab League, which is the organ for the New Order Movement of the Mohammedans.

'Eagles' Blast Foe at Solomons, New Guinea, New Britain Areas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The Headquarters of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Units bombed American positions on Tarawa Island, according to reports from Melbourne.

Air Battles Continure

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 21.—Fierce aerial battles are still being fought between Japanese and American air units in the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain areas, and in the three days from December 18 to 20, the following intensive aerial operations took place.

1. On the morning of December 18, enemy B-24, B-25 and other planes, totaling 37, attacked our positions on Bougainville Island. Then again, in the afternoon 47 B-24 and B-25 planes appeared, but on each occasion, Japanese defense units on the island opened intense fire against the enemy planes, and repulsed them. Our side suffered no damages.

2. At early dawn on December 19, our Naval Air Units attacked enemy airfields and military positions in the Torokina sector, Bougainville Island, and in face of fierce enemy anti-aircraft gunfire and fighter planes resistance, blasted and set ablaze three airfields and one military establishment. All our planes returned safely to the base.

3. On the morning of December 19, B-24, F-4U, P-38 and P-40 enemy planes, totaling 84, attacked Rabaul, but our fighter planes immediately rose to meet them, and shot down eight. In this battle, two of our planes failed to return to the base, but no damage was caused to our ground positions.

4. At dawn on December 20, our naval planes made a sudden attack on the enemy airfield at Buna, New Guinea, and blasted the runway and the facilities nearby. All our planes returned safely.

5. At dawn on December 20, Japanese naval planes raided the enemy airfield at Goodenough, and bombed the runway. All our planes returned safely.

6. At dawn on December 20, naval eagles raided the enemy airfield at Trobriand Island, and set ablaze four places. All our planes returned safely.

7. At dawn on December 20, our naval planes bombed Pilelo Island, off Cape Merkus, New Britain, and set ablaze one place. All our planes returned safely.

8. At dawn on December 20, 10 enemy medium-sized bomber planes appeared over Rabaul, but our naval fighter planes engaged them in aerial combat and set one enemy machine ablaze.

U.S. Solons Introduce Alien Deportation Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—A bill providing for the deportation of American citizens who manifest loyalty to any country other than the United States as the land of their ancestors has been introduced in Congress by two Upper House Democratic members, Senators Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, and Thomas Stewart, of Tennessee, according to Washington reports.

In connection with the bill, Senator McFarland declared: "The bill will have special application to American-born Japanese. The Wartime Forced Removal Bureau has put the following question to every American-born Japanese: 'Do you pledge full loyalty to the United States? Or do you pledge loyalty or obedience in some form to Japan or to another Government or organization?' This bill should be applied to those who do not swear allegiance to the United States."

Britain Fortifies Azores; Extends Patrol Operation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The strategic value of the Azores Islands, which were recently obtained by anti-Axis forces as military bases from Portugal is emphasized by the Times, London as follows:

"Formerly it was only possible for anti-Axis air forces to patrol about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 square nautical miles of the sea area in the Atlantic from their bases in England, Gibraltar, Iceland, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States. But by leasing Azores Islands, they are able to patrol an additional area of 1,000,000 square nautical miles.

"On the Azores are now stationed British air, naval and land forces. The air force there consists of Air Fortresses, Liberators and Hudsons."

Cancer Study Discussed At P.I. Medical Meeting

Domei

MANILA, December 21.—Reading of medical papers as well as a conference on the study of cancer featured the second day session of the three-day Medical Conference held from 9 a.m. here in the auditorium of the Philippine Normal School.

Following the opening address delivered by Dr. Antonio Sison, Director of the Philippine National Hospital, and presiding officer of the convention, Dr. Cristobal Manalang discussed the topic "Objective Vs. Subjective Study on Leprosy."

At the same time, Colonel Ishii, Chief of the Medical Service of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines, declared: "The most urgent work facing the present convention is the fostering of national nutrition and the propagation of tropical hygiene for seeking a means of attaining self-sufficiency in medicine. It is my belief that the promotion of the physical and spiritual strength of the Philippines is the primary task of the Filipinos in the fields of science and medicine."

Professor Ryojun Kinoshita of the College of Medicine of Osaka Imperial University, Japan, gave enlightening analysis on the treatment for the causes of cancer.

The convention is closing tomorrow with the reading of more medical papers as well as an address to be given by Captain Takai, Chief of the Medical Service of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Philippines.

Brazilians Head for Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—The Brazilian Military Mission left Algiers yesterday for the South Italian front, according to Algiers reports. The mission is scheduled to visit various war sectors in Italy for one week, and to inspect the supply condition for the United States Fifth Army, as well as various military establishments. The members of the mission will also visit Naples to confer with anti-Axis military leaders.

SESSION IS HELD BY GOVERNORS IN TOKYO TODAY

His Majesty Grants Audience---Full War Effort Is Exhorted

The conference of prefectural governors was opened at 8:30 a.m. this morning at the Prime Minister's official residence. Prior to the opening of the conference, Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis, Governor Shinji Yoshino of Aichi Prefecture, Governor Kumagai of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and Governor Mayeda of Niigata Prefecture, representing the attending Governors, proceeded to the Meiji Shrine at 7:30 a.m., and prayed for the glorious victory of the Imperial Forces. At the same time, Governor Saka of Hokkaido, Governor Aikawa of Yehime Prefecture, Governor Kawarada of Osaka Prefecture, and Governor Yoshida of Fukuoka Prefecture, proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine at 7:30 a.m. to pray to the spirits of the heroes who had sacrificed their lives for the Empire.

With the opening of the conference, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo gave an address urging the Prefectural Governors to further exert efforts for strengthening the wartime internal structure, particularly for increasing the production of war necessities.

At 9:20 a.m. the attending Governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace, and were granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor. The session was resumed at 10:10 a.m., and Government policies were explained by various officials.

The conference is to be continued this afternoon, and at 6 p.m. the attending Governors will be the guests at a dinner given by Home Minister Kisaburo Ando at his official residence. Representatives of the Army and Navy will explain the recent war developments to the Governors.

The conference is scheduled to end today, and upon their return to their respective posts, the Governors are expected to vigorously enforce the policies of the Government.

MINISTER AOKI FETES AMBASSADOR WICHIT

Party Held Celebrating Anniversary of Pact

In order to commemorate the first anniversary of the exchange of ratifications of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki gave a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel last night.

Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and members of the Thai Embassy were present at the gathering together with various high Government officials and other Japanese notables.

After the dinner, those who were invited to the function attended the "celebration evening," feting the same occasion. It was also held at the Imperial Hotel sponsored jointly by the Society for International Cultural Relations, Japan-Thailand Society, and the Japan Cultural Hall.

Matsuzo Nagai, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society for International Cultural Relations, addressed the audience, while Ken Yanagizawa, Director of the Japan Cultural Hall, explained the plans and objects of the Japan Cultural Hall which is now in the course of construction in Bangkok.

Thai Ambassador Wichit in responding to the addresses given by Mr. Nagai and Mr. Yanagizawa, asked for further cooperation of Japan in fostering cultural relations between the two countries.

The second part of the program consisted of Thai music and folk dances, violin solos, piano solos and Japanese dancing.

U.S. Ship Sunk Off Mexico

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—One American merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, and 10 members of the crew were killed while 70 survivors reached a certain point on the Gulf of Mexico, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports.

58 Enemy Properties In Peking Returned By Japan to China

Domei

PEKING, December 21.—Further transfer to the authorities of the National Government of China of 58 items of enemy assets of the third category in North China by local Japanese authorities took place today. It was revealed that today's transfer marks the completion of delivery to China of all enemy assets under the third category. Enemy assets handed over today include 41 churches, 15 educational institutions and two hospitals all situated in or near Peking. It is understood also that one item of the first category and four items of the second category including the Union Church will also be transferred shortly.

REICH DEFENSES STEMMING PUSH

All Soviet Thrusts Turned With Losses Along East Front

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Heavy fighting continued yesterday on the Eastern Front, with the Germans frustrating all Soviet attempts to break through the Reich bridgehead at Nikopol, southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, after two days of hard fighting which has resulted in heavy losses in men and material for the Red Army, according to Berlin reports.

The Soviets employed large forces southeast of Kirovograd and in the sector north of Kirovograd, as well as south of Cherkassy, but were repulsed by Reich troops.

It was also reported that at Korosten and Beresina, German forces made further gains, despite stubborn Soviet resistance.

Forty-three Soviet tanks and 42 guns were destroyed in the Korosten area, thus showing the ferocity of the battle.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced that 412 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the Eastern Front in the last two days and heavy fighting is raging in the area northwest of Kiev.

A strong British air formation attacked Frankfort-on-the-main and other cities in the Rhine area. However, Reich defense forces downed 49 of the attacking planes, the communique added.

Meanwhile, the British Air Ministry admitted losing 42 heavy bombers in a "sweep" on Frankfort-on-the-main.

Reports from the South Italian Front revealed that little developments had taken place in the battle situation.

Reuter's special correspondent in Naples reported, for instance, that there is still a long way yet to go, and spectacular successes cannot be expected in view of the "twin enemies"—terrible terrain and fiercely resisting Germans—that bar the way to Rome.

London Has Three Raids; Bremen Attackers Hit

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—London experienced its third air raid alarm in 24 hours when German raiders appeared over the capital last night.

The British Air Ministry's communique admitted that the Luftwaffe succeeded in bombing several points in southeast England causing damage and casualties.

33 Bremen Raiders Downed

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—While reports from Berlin revealed that at least 30 American bombers based in England were brought down during the enemy raid on Bremen yesterday, London dispatches admitted that 25 Flying Fortresses and Liberators plus eight fighter escorts were lost during the raid.

London reports said "heavy opposition" was encountered by the raiders during the attack on Bremen. Both London and Berlin reports declared that planes were forced to drop bombs from an extremely high altitude due to the terrific and accurate German anti-aircraft fire.

NIPPON RAIDERS GET 32 PLANES IN CHINA DRIVE

Air Bases at Kunming And Yunnan-i Blasted On December 18-19

Shooting down 15 enemy planes and heavily damaging or setting ablaze 17 other planes on the ground, formations of the Imperial Army Air Force, on December 18 and 19, carried out a series of new destructive raids on enemy air bases at Kunming and Yunnan-i, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. today.

The communique, as released by the Imperial Headquarters follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units attacked the enemy airfield at Kunming on December 18 as well as the plane base at Yunnan-i on December 19. They blasted enemy planes on the ground and at the same time engaged the ten-odd enemy fighter planes which rose to challenge us from the two airfields and obtained the following war results:

"Shot down—15 planes (Seven unconfirmed).

"Set ablaze or damaged: 17 planes.

"Loss on our side: six planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

2,000 Enemies Routed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 22.—Japanese Forces operating along the Hanyang River, Hunan Province, yesterday morning, put to rout approximately 2,000 enemy troops equipped with trench mortars, in a battle near Huangtupao, 10 kilometers west of Liuchiachang.

The enemy fled southwestward after abandoning several hundred dead on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, the routed enemy troops are being pounded from the flank by a part of the Japanese Forces which are dealing severe blows to the 11th and 38th divisions of the enemy 18th army now caught in an iron ring south of Changteh.

U.S. Senators Push Claim To Junk Canada Oil Plan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The controversy between the United States army and Congressmen over the army's $130,000,000 oil project in Canada was further aggravated when Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, told the Truman Committee that the project is an essential link in the anti-Axis invasion strategy, and that it should be expanded, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Harry Truman, Democrat of Missouri, and committee chairman, who, with other members of Congress, is demanding the abandonment of the project, announced after the Lieutenant-General had left the stand, that Somervell's testimony had not changed his mind that the project "had been undertaken without an estimate of its cost and the time required for its completion."

Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, also previously denounced the project.

It was also reported that Somervell had claimed before the Congressmen that "it would be the height of folly" to junk the project when it is already in the process of producing oil.

Revise U.S. Food Rationing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The United States Office of Food Administration announced yesterday that in order to increase the amount of meat and high grade articles for home use, reforms will be effected in the rationing system of these materials for commercial use, say dispatches from Washington. The announcement, in gist was as follows:

"The rationing of meat and high grade articles to the 400,000 restaurants, hotels and other eating places, will be made from March 1 on the basis of actual number of customers served, excluding those ordering liquor. The rationing will be by means of tickets. At the same time, whatever will be saved by the revision in the rationing system will be directed toward home use."

RAIL TROUBLES SPREAD IN U.S.

Maintenance Workers Slated to Announce General Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance Workers have announced today that they would announce plans for a general strike within 24 hours, according to Washington reports. This announcement by the Brotherhood, which has more than 1,000,000 members, is regarded particularly significant, as the Train Crew Brotherhood had already declared a general strike.

Hints at Compromise

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—President Roosevelt who conferred with the representatives of the Railway Train Crew Brotherhood on December 19 and 20, hinted at the possibility of settling the wage dispute at his press conference today, according to Washington reports.

"I am now drafting a compromise plan that will be acceptable to railway workers and railway companies," he said. "It is not necessary to dwell on the serious effect that a railway strike would cause to the execution of war. Therefore, the guarantee that the railway lines of the United States will not be suspended by a strike is the greatest Christmas gift to the people of the United States.

"The compromise plan I am considering will recognize the one-and-a-half time hourly wages to railway men as given to other workers, in addition to the raise of four cents an hour. Thus, actually, the eight-cent raise demanded by workers will be attained.

This compromise plan will be enforced without destroying the wage structure that the Government intends to maintain. Of course it is not yet known what attitude the railway workers will take toward this plain, but, as I will meet their representatives again this afternoon, I hope to find out what they will do."

But, should the railway workers reject the compromise plan and go out on a general strike, the Government will take over the control of the railway lines.

Plane Workers Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Five hundred factory heads at the Willow Run Bomber Factory of the Ford Motor Company went on a strike today over the question of recognition of what union they should belong, according to Detroit dispatches.

At the moment there are no indications of the strike spreading to other workers but the company has declared that the strike of just the factory heads menaces the airplane production efficiency.

Firestone Workers Quit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Workers at the Firestone Rubber Company's plant at Detroit, Michigan, numbering more than 1,200, started a strike demanding an increase of wages. They have rejected the advice of military authorities to return to their work, it is reported from Washington.

Bolivian Policy Said Unchanged

(Continued From Page 1)

similarly seized power last June but it is known that Estenssoro recently visited Argentina and conferred with leaders there.

The same report also pointed out that Estenssoro and his supporters had devoted the past several years in attacking foreign owners of tin mines, on which Bolivian economy is dependent, and against alleged instances of American imperialism.

Hull Refuses to Talk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Concerning the sensational coup d'etat in Bolivia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has refused to issue any statement although the news has come as a great shock to the American public, a dispatch from Washington revealed.

Secretary Hull reportedly declared that he has received no official report on the Bolivian situation outside of what he had read in the newspapers.

Dr. Luis F. Guachalla, Bolivian Minister to Washington, has also refused comment except to say, that he was "extremely astonished." However, the Bolivian Legation circle was reported as expressing the following opinions concerning the new development.

"The Government overthrow engineered by the Nationalists, who are regarded as being pro-Axis, is a great catastrophe to the Good Neighbor policy and the defense of the Western Hemisphere."

They went on to express the opinion that despite the revolution, Bolivia's status as a belligerent against the Axis will not be altered greatly.

"Bolivia today is bound by numerous international pacts and it will be impossible to suddenly free herself from the anti-Axis camp," they declared.

Policy Said Unchanged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—A report reaching here from La Paz reports that the new President of Bolivia during a meeting with the United States military mission today emphatically stressed that the diplomatic policy of his country remains unchanged in spite of new developments.

Said Still Anti-Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—It was officially announced to the Bolivian people in a radio broadcast today that the new Government will respect all present international relations and that her support of the war against the Axis will be maintained, a report from La Paz disclosed.

MORE VIGOROUS EFFORTS in pushing Japan's wartime program to success was the keynote of Prime Minister Tojo's address delivered this morning at the conference of Prefectural Governors held at his official residence. Shown above is Japan's fighting war leader delivering his message to the prefectural chiefs. (See story on Page 1)

Mongolia to Establish Institute of Science

Domei

KALGAN, December 20.—For the purpose of enhancing scientific as well as technical research works in the industrial field, the Mongolian Government has decided to install a science institute. The expenses for the undertaking will be included in the new budget.

As the appointment of the President of the institute has been made, practical measures will be undertaken. It is expected that the activities of the institute will commence in May or June at the latest.

With a view to develop heavy and light industries vital for the prosecution of the war, centralized study will be conducted in the field of raw material. In the future it is hoped that the institute will be able to contribute toward enhancing the technique of exploiting the raw material available in the Asiatic Continent in cooperation with Manchoukuo.

Franco Declares Policy Must Be Firm and Cool

Domei

MADRID, December 20.—Chief of State General Francisco Franco, addressing the last day session of the conference of branch directors of the Falangist Party, emphasized the importance of strengthening Spain's internal structure.

"The policy of Spain must be firm and cool," he declared, "so that misunderstandings by other peoples will be avoided and any scheme by the minorities to cause trouble will be prevented beforehand. We should avoid taking any attitude that our enemies are wishing we would follow.

"The question of unemployment requires urgent attention. Various measures have been undertaken in all districts in the past seven years, but there are still many unemployed who must be given work."

Fletcher Given Command

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Navy Secretary Frank Knox announced today that Vice Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander of the 13th Naval Zone, has been appointed the Commander of the United States Fleet in North Pacific, according to Washington reports.

Junior Kalibapists Graduate at Manila

Domei

MANILA, December 21.—Mass radio calisthenics, folk dances and athletic games featured the graduation ceremony for 519 members of the Junior Kalibapi held this morning at the Rizal Memorial Baseball Stadium here.

Camilio Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, in addressing the graduates, urged them to be proud of the fact that they belong to the Kalibapi, and declared that they should "exert their utmost in propagating the high ideals of the association."

It is recalled that the Junior Kalibapi was organized in order to meet the demands of thousands of Filipino youths who were eager to join the great civic movement.

Belgian Press Reveals Puppet Leaders' Scheme

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BRUSSELS, December 19.—The statements of the former Belgian Ministers Delfosse and Spaak, who had fled to London and according to whom Belgium was prepared to surrender a part of her sovereign rights to Great Britain and that the inclusion of Belgium into the British Empire would be an excellent solution, is reflected by the Belgian press expressing the surprise and indignation felt by the people of Belgium.

All Belgian papers published the declarations of both these Belgian emigrants under big headlines. Under the headline "Pierlot's treason now openly revealed," the Sunday paper, Cassandre, writes: "Now we know exactly where we are. The ex-ministers who at the same time are ex-Belgians do not even take the trouble to conceal the fact that they are working for Her British Majesty."

The paper, Volk on Staat, writes: "The statements, made by Delfosse and Spaak, are a continuation of the train of thoughts, circulating since long in the Anglo Saxon world; namely that the time of two unlimited sovereignty of the small States is over. We can only answer that Germany's decline would mean the immediate triumph of Communism. The collapse of the Reich would cause chaos all over Europe. In order to prevent this, we must fight with all our power against Bolshevism and its Anglo-American harbingers."

Polish Puppet Leaders Hold Meeting in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The Refugee Polish Government held its Cabinet meeting today and discussed its relation with the Soviet Union, according to London reports. General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Supreme Commander of the Refugee Polish Army, who recently returned to London after spending six weeks in inspecting the Polish troops in West Asian districts, was also present at the meeting.

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer and Ambassador Klajinski of the Refugee Polish Government in London, called on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden this afternoon and conferred for a long time, according to London reports.

The Refugee Polish Government is also planning to hold an urgent Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

U.S. Industrialists Make Huge Profits in War

(Special to the Nippon Times)

GENEVA, December 20.—To a few people the war is a very profitable affair, writes the British paper, New Leader. Now that the United States Trade Department published new figures, it has become clear how profitable the war has become for the American industrialists. Never before in the history of capitalism had such huge fortunes been accumulated in the hands of a few people.

The paper reports that the net profits of the American companies for 1942 amounted to $20,100,000,000 as compared with little more than $5,000,000,000 in 1939. This meant an increase of profits by roughly 400 per cent. The incomes from landed property were higher still. These amounted to $4,300,000,000 in 1932 whereas for 1942 they amounted to $33,000,000,000 equalling an increase of 667 per cent.

In spite of these fantastic profits, the paper continues, the wages in the United States, the Arsenal of Democracy, were frozen. Fortunately for the workers, however, President Roosevelt's wages' policy was being weakened by the strike of the miners to such a degree that all big American trade unions today demanded the cancellation of the "little steel formula" by means of which the Government kept the wages low.

Long Rest Required By British Premier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The gloomy anxiety over Prime Minister Winston Churchill's condition seems to have been dispelled somewhat recently in London, but reports from the British capital today indicate that Churchill will require a long period of rest until complete recovery. The report runs as follows:

"Even if Prime Minister Churchill recovers from his present illness, he will be forced to take a long period of rest. Most likely, his doctor will recommend recuperation in a more favorable climate than England. It will undoubtedly be some time before he will be able to resume his strenuous duties as Prime Minister."

A certain portion of the British press is reported to have discussed the resumption of the prime ministerial duties by Churchill in the following vein:

"Upon his return to London, Prime Minister Churchill should concern himself solely with military matters and the settlement of domestic matters should be placed in the hands of another person."

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—A bulletin issued on the condition of Prime Minister Churchill, who is reported ill somewhere in the Middle East, presumably Cairo, said, "His temperature remains normal and the Prime Minister is making satisfactory progress."

Amusement Tax Planned

Domei

HANOI, December 20.—The Provincial Government of Tonkin has decided to levy a 10 per cent amusement tax on admission fees for all amusements, including moving pictures, theaters, musical concerts and horse races.

It is understood that the revenue from the new tax will be used as a fund for the relief of victims, who are suffering from the indiscriminate bombings of the city of Hanoi by the United States air forces in China.

MANILA MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Phenomenal Strides Seen in P.I. Capital Following New Dawn

Manila, the leading metropolis of the Philippine Republic and the economic, political and cultural center of Philippine life, Manila today is a thriving city of 1,300,000 inhabitants, all of whom are eagerly anxious to make a huge success of their city's role as one of the pivotal centers of Greater East Asia.

This has been manifest especially in the wholehearted cooperation received from all elements of the population and the many outstanding improvements which the city has witnessed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have not been entirely unexpected.

Indeed, both under the brief but constructive transition period under the Japanese Military Administration and during the last couple of months under the Republic, the city has seen many notable changes, and all indications point to an able, if not inspired, administration of the city's multifarious affairs which will no doubt further hasten the tempo of progress in the city.

Paradox of Wartime

Manila today is perhaps one of the most interesting paradoxes of the war. The city's forward march has not been limited toward one direction alone. There is no doubt, for instance, that economically and culturally, Manila's million and a half inhabitants—that is, including thousands of transients that come from the provinces every day—are enjoying today more prosperity than the wartime situation would perhaps allow millions of residents elsewhere in the world.

About the most baneful thing that can be a city's lot during wartime is the absence of peace and order or perhaps the inutilization of the machinery responsible for peace and order. Luckily for Manila, no such blight had occasion to plague the city. On the very day of the occupation of the city by the Imperial Forces on January 2, 1942, the basis for close cooperation between the authorities on one hand and the people on the other was immediately established. This in itself presaged the unprecedented progress the city was to make during the rest of the hardly 20 months under Japanese Military Administration.

With cooperation between residents and city authorities firmly established, the initiative and resourcefulness of Government officials only too readily witnessed early fruition. Manila found a hard-working mayor in the person of Leon G. Guinto, who was later to visit Tokyo as head of the first Filipino Inspection Party to Japan. In Mayor Guinto's capable hands, the administration of the city had been entrusted and no one in Manila was more determined to give the public the best city Government they have had in years.

Peace and order was adequately maintained with the organization of the Metropolitan Constabulary. City schools were opened, as were the widely scattered health centers established as units of the Bureau of Health. Sanitation work was intensified to a degree never before witnessed in pre-war days. Meanwhile, a grateful public availed itself of public utilities such as the transportation, gas and lighting systems, which at this time had been placed under a new and more efficient management than had been obtaining under the past regime.

After Japan's 'Tonarigumi'

As elsewhere in the country, Neighborhood Associations, after the pattern of Japan's "tonarigumi," were established in Manila in accordance with the wishes of the then active Philippine Executive Commission which issued an order to this effect on August 16, 1942. Meanwhile, a streamlined system of distribution of rice and corn and even of rice husks used as fodder for the city's thousands of calesa horses—had been established by the Government-owned National Rice and Corn Corporation, more familiary known as the "Naric."

A similar organization, the "Primco," (Prime Commodities Corporation) undertook the distribution of other prime commodities such as soap, lard, sugar, matches, and clothing with the end in view of providing every city resident, including children, sufficient stocks of these articles for their daily needs. The organization of a federation of retailers, associated with the national organization under the Bureau of Commerce, further assured Manila residents of fair prices for other articles of daily life.

Back of this system of distribution of prime commodities and less-needed goods were the Neighborhood Associations themselves, which functioned not only as auxiliary units for the furtherance of peace and order in the ctiy but also for the systematic and unfailing distribution of goods.

A Model City

All these are to be seen in Manila today, although one has really to live in the city to feel how fortunate one can be. A model city organization has been evolved from what otherwise might have become the chaos and confusion that would have naturally gripped the city when it was hastily evacuated of all military establishments by the Americans.

The various organizations handling the distribution of prime commodities and other goods have been constantly improving their services, what with the population realizing more and more the advantages under a benevolently controlled system of city economy especially during wartime. Indeed, to provincial folk, Manila has become the "best place" to live in the whole archipelago, so much so that the city's population is increasing from day to day. It has been some months now that a Housing Commission has been established to guarantee the population with comfortable homes at reasonable rentals. Meanwhile, real estate business in the city is witnessing a boom such as has never been recorded before.

U.S. Isle-to-Isle Hopping Strategy Nailed Down in Pacific War Zones

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—There are clear indications that the American island-to-island strategy has reached a point where its future must be doubted, especially, in view of the critical situation which confronted the American forces in the recent Gilberts campaign, according to Major Alexander Seversky, noted American commentator. The gist of his article in La Prensa is given below:

Before being able to enter the sphere from which the Japanese mainland can be attacked, the enemy would have to occupy several hundred or even several thousand more islands requiring gigantic military and naval operations. Through their offensive on the Gilbert Islands, the American forces were able merely to touch the outermost line of the Japanese military sphere of influence, that is to say, the extreme tip on the periphery of Japan's supply lines. As the Americans enter deeper into the sphere of Japan's military influence, the supply lines of the Japanese Forces will become shorter and the reality will have to be faced that with the shortening of the distance an inverse ratio in the increase of Japan's power of resistance will be realized.

If the American forces reach a spot between the Gilbert Islands and the Japanese mainland, they will most probably encounter formidable fortified islands of the Japanese Forces. In addition to the increasingly fierce power of resistance which will be encountered on those islands, it may be said that as the result of the increasingly heavy losses suffered by the American forces, Japan's power of resistance will become all the more greater.

Besides, even against such small islands as Tarawa and others in the Gilbert group, which lacked sufficient defensive strength, the Americans in their attack had to pour in a very large number of troops. If, therefore, the Americans want to attack larger islands with better equipped defense facilities, the sacrifices will become extremely great and their losses will increase at a tremendous rate. In the end, the execution of their strategy will become impossible on account of the enormous sacrifices, and they will have to stop their advance.

Inasmuch as the American operational air force which is based only on plane carriers and small-scale land bases is not strong enough to be a match against the Japanese Air Forces based on large-scale land bases, such as the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, French Indo-China, or Malai, any attempt of an American offensive from the sea would be of little effect. Consequently, as long as the American forces are unable to destroy the industrial power of Japan Proper or to inflict serious damage sufficient to hamper the activities of Japan's land-based air force, their advance will be checked.

It is believed that those among American naval circles who advocated a counter-offensive strategy directed against Japan (with the recent Gilbert campaign forming the initial stage of such a strategy) must now be meeting the same experience as those who demanded a strategy of invading Europe from the outset. Those who advocated a European invasion have, only after bitter disappointment and severe damage suffered, realized that this invasion strategy can only be carried out successfully after they succeed first in air attacks in crushing the German mainland and destroying the German air force which is the backbone and fountain head of Germany's national defensive strength.

Now, the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific are trodding this same path in their attempt to reach their objective, which is to pave the way for a land invasion, and their naval strategists are compelled to suffer the same experience. They still entertain the fallacious view that direct operations by land and sea will be possible if they utilize overwhelming forces. But eventually, they will have to realize that they will have to put off such operations until they are able to completely crush Japan's war prosecution gear not only in Japan Proper, but also on all islands in the Pacific—and this through aerial attacks.

Only in the case that Japan loses its air force and America gains control of the air over the entire war front—only in that case would American battleships have any possibility of advancing into Japanese waters. But as long as the Japanese mainland is being protected by Japan's land-based air force, Japan's territorial waters will be able to check any approach of the American fleet.

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Puppet Doll Craftsman, Yoshioka, Passes Away

Hisakichi Yoshioka, Japan's foremost puppet doll craftsman, passed away at his home on Monday in Kokubu-cho, Tokushima Prefecture.

The late Mr. Yoshioka was renowned as the most eminent authority on the creation of puppet dolls which are every night enjoying wide acclaim by theater goers at the famous Bunraku Puppet Show.

In the latter half of October, the noted craftsman suddenly fell ill, but in spite of this he determined to finish the work in progress. His condition became serious and he finally passed away at the age of 86.

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